THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVI. NUMBER 14.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1879.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 31ST MARCH.

WE GIVE a prominent insertion to the following letter from Babu Soorjee Coomar Surbadhicarry, a leading medical practitioner of Calcutta :

6 Wellington Street. Calcutta, the 29th March 1879.

Permit me to bring to your notice the invention of an instrument by which the microphone in contact with electricity has been made subservient to the elucidation of obscure diseases of the Lungs and Heart, the great blood-vessels and the hollow viscera. Every medical man knows how difficult it is at times to arrive at a correct knowledge of the state of his patient by means of appliances already in use. The services rendered to science by the discovery of the stethoscope by Laennec call forth our warm gratitude. The improvements of Stokes have enabled us to pronounce with confidence the internal workings of many of our important vital organs, but they are not yet sufficient to detect every obscure disease of those organs or to indicate the existence of foetal Heart in the first month of pregnancy. Several times in the course of my practice I have found it almost impossible to state with confidence whether a lady was actually in a delicate condition or suffering from disease, simply because I could not detect the existence of the foetal Heart by means of the Stethoscopes in general use. I communicated my difficulty to my friend Mr. J J. Meade, Head Assistant to Messrs Colvin Cowie and Co, and requested him to devise a plan by which it could be obviated. Mr. Meade set to work immediately and after several trials has succeeded in inventing an instrument by which it is possible for any medical man to detect the smallest sound, whether normal or abnormal, in the various cavities of the body. Last night I had the pleasure of examining the heart and lungs of Mr. Meade and his child by means of that instrument and I was surprised beyond measure at the clearness and precision with which I could detect the faintest murmur of the Heart and the expiratory and Inspiratory sounds of the Lungs. The slightest movements in the abdominal Viscera were heard with a distinctness truly astonishing. I am fully convinced in my mind that the little apparatus will contribute materially to our knowledge of diseases, and that Mr. Meade's labours for the cause of science will meet with the warm approbation of medical men. The day is not distant when the little instrument will be ranked amongst the essentials of Medical practice. Every medical man owes a debt immense of endless gratitude to Laennec and Stokes for the services they have rendered to science, and I entertain a hope that Mr. Meade's endeavours to help medical men in elucidating obscure diseases will in time be generally recognised by the profession.

The instrument is yet in its crude form but I have such faith in the mechanical skill and scientific precision of Mr. Meade that ere many weeks are over I shall be able to demonstrate it to the satisfaction of my professional brethren that the little instrument is an invaluable one in elucidating many obscure diseases of the Chest and abdomen.

Yours faithfully
SOORJEE COOMAR SURBADHICARI,
Graduate, Medical College of Bengal.

TO-DAY BABU DWARKANATH MITTER made over charge of the Sealdah Small Cause Court to Mr. Ryland, for whom he acted. He also acted for a month for the Judge of the Howrah Small Cause Court. Although a young man Babu Dwarkanath Mitter it appears from the reports we have received, has given great satisfaction both in Howrah and Sealdah by his judicial acumen and prompt decisions. He struck a wholesome terror into the breasts of authors of false and frivolous suits.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE lately published an impudent but racy letter signed "Griffin," attacking special correspondents in general and Mr. A. Forbes in particular. We now find that it was a joke of Mr. Forbes himself. The Lahore paper in which the letter first appeared says :—"To relieve the minds of any of the numerous friends of Mr. Forbes who might have possibly misconstrued the grotesque banter in the letter signed 'Griffin' concerning him, it is well to state, with that distinguished correspondent's full permission, that Mr. Forbes himself was the writer. We had thought the fact sufficiently obvious before, but we understand that the authorship has been attributed to others, and, therefore, think it right to make the above avowal." Not bad.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have requested the sanction of Lord Cranbrook to the transfer of the Great Cocos to the jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. The Cocos group of islands is situated on the straight line between the Andaman Islands and Cape Negrais, the westernmost point of the Irrawaddy delta. The Cocos Islands are much nearer the North Andaman Island than they are to Cape Negrais ; but Port Blair, being situated in the southern part of the Southern Andaman, is further from the Cocos group than they are from the mainland of British Burmah. The Government, however, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, are of opinion that the transfer is desirable.

THE Agricultural College, Madras, was in full operation during the year ending 31st March 1877, and numerous applications for admission into it were received from all parts of India, the large proportion of the applicants being Brahmins. In the agricultural districts of Madras they are the leaders of the people, and are looked up to by the cultivators for advice in the management of land. The receipts of the Government farms amounted to 9 5,806-12 1 ; the expenditure to Rs. 49,819 11-6 Regarding the use of cattle dung as fuel, the superintendent of the Sydapet Experimental Farm considers the effects to be pernicious, as the waste of dry organic matter which would otherwise affect the powers of the soil in more ways than one is reckoned at 5 00lbs. per head of stock, amounting to a total of 1,840,000 tons, there being in the Madras Presidency about 8½ million head of horned cattle. The total loss to the Presidency "of a substance much used in all the arable soils of the country, and one which under the native system of culture is seldom added to intentionally," is estimated by the same authority at Rs. 3 85,00,000.

THE PIONEER gives this funny story. A chowkeedar who was employed in collecting statistics was in the habit of entering all births as bowel complaints. The enumerator has managed by some law of his own to transfer these entries into the mortuary columns, so this has upset the statistical accuracy of the registers So much for the veracity of our vital statistics.

TUESDAY, 1ST APRIL.

FROM all parts of the continent of Europe reports are received of long-continued snow storms and floods, which much interrupt the postal and telegraphic traffic. Fearful accounts of floods continue to reach Paris from all parts of France, which have caused much destruction and thrown large numbers of people on public charity.

SEVEN hundred journalists, stated to represent 1,002 Catholic publications in different parts of Europe and America, were received lately by the Pope, to whom each made some offering. In the address delivered His Holiness pointed out the course which should be pursued by Catholic writers, the Pope repeated that the temporal power was indispensable to the Holy See. So journalists are not above saintly care.

KLEPTOMANIA, says a London Correspondent, is now so prevalent that no large shops are considered complete without a detective department. "I know one establishment of this kind where six detectives are kept on the premises, and it was only the other day that the manager was appealed to for extra assistance because the whole of the detective staff were engaged in the pleasing occupation of dodging ladies —not your professional shoplifters, but *bona fide* ladies ! There was a time, and not so very long ago, when cases of kleptomania were so rare as to excite general astonishment when they were made public ; but now, if the name and deeds of every kleptomaniac were to be recorded, each newspaper would find it necessary to detach a special reporter for the purpose." Is this new disease a new form of Woman's Rights or a logical development of modern civilization ?

THE Vernacular Press of Upper India numbered last year 107 papers, of which 46 belonged to the North Western Provinces, 30 to the Punjab, and 18 to Oudh. Lucknow, Delhi, Lahore, and Meerut are the chief newspaper centres in Northern India. The *Oudh Akhbar* of Lucknow has the largest circulation sending out 820 copies. Only three others, the *Kaukab i-Hind, Kashi Patrika*, and *Nur-ul-Anwar*, send out more than half this number, and only seven more are credited with over a hundred. So much for the potency of the Vernacular Press as an engine for exciting the masses to sedition !

IT IS stated that the question relating to the number of Civil Servants and Civilian recruits to be allotted to the several provinces of the Empire is now being considered by a Committee under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. Bazett Colvin.

CETEWAYO, the Zulu King, describes English policy with Native States as follows :—"First comes missionary, then comes Consul, then comes army." But in India first came the trader and doctor.

THE KING of the Zulus is reported to be "a good looking, tall, powerful man, but he is developing the characteristic of all Ensensengakoha's progeny—terrible fatness—specially about the hips and legs ; and he has, in common with all Pandas children small hands and feet—the mark of good birth."

A RESOLUTION is said to have recently been passed by the Government of India, to the effect that no assistant drawing a salary above Rs. 10 a month is to be dismissed from service for any offence by the head of a department, without the sanction of Government. Good news, if true.

COUNT MOLTKE, we learn from the Berlin correspondent of the *all Mall Gazette*, has directed the General Staff to make the Affghan War a subject of special study The German War Office follows the events in Affghanistan with unremitting interest and a particular department has been instituted to take notice of what is going on and to report regularly to Count Moltke upon the progress of the campaign. Several German Officers at the beginning of the war solicited leave from the British Government to accompany the invading force as spectators, but under the circumstances permission was refused. What is the cause of this German interest ?

WEDNESDAY, 2ND APRIL.

AN ENGLISH contemporary, in commenting on the depression of trade in England, says :

"We take up a trade journal at hazard, and what do we find ?—that American and German metal goods are competing successfully at Birmingham with those made on the spot ; that Japan is sending large quantities of excellent and cheap boots made of American leather ; that the high class glass trade is rapidly going to France ; that steel rails from Philadelphia are underselling in England those made in the North of England ; that in paper, in engineering, locksmithery, and even cloth and calico English goods are being thrust every day aside in favour of Belgian, Norwegian and American commodities And side by side with these alarming manifestations what do we behold in the centres of British industry ? Everywhere strikes, strikes strikes Lines ! hands at Forfar carpenters at Dover, shipbuilders at Glasgow and Jarrow-on-Tyne, tailors in the Potteries, joiners at Durham, millhands at Blackburn, dock-porters at Liverpool. If matters proceed as at present, a considerable of millions of working people will eventually have to leave this country ; and tariffs Frenchmen Belgians, and Yankees will find good cause to laugh at the English dolts who had command of the world's trade and lost it for the sake of an extra hour or two of play and another quart of beer per diem."

But Manchester thinks that the repeal of the Indian Cotton duties is the panacea for all her ills.

IN THE COURSE of a lecture on Indian pottery delivered at the Society of Arts, Dr Birdwood took occasion to offer some pertinent remarks on the land tenure which prevails in Southern India to the ultimate detriment of the impoverished population. The system of peasant proprietorship, he remarked, existed in Egypt until Joseph had the sagacity to turn the famine to good account, by buying up all the land for Pharaoh, thereby accomplishing an agrarian revolution of the greatest importance. The inevitable effect of peasant proprietorship is a moral and social perfection. The land is doubtless cultivated like a garden and made to produce all that spade husbandry is capable of accomplishing without capital. For one thing, manure is wanting, because no peasant can afford to buy sheep or cattle neither is his plot large enough to maintain, much less to fatten them, even were he able to purchase them. The use of machinery, too, is out of the question, unless villagers would unite in a sort of cooperative fashion, which ought not to be impossible under the Hindoo family arrangement—except that it would be an innovation. Rather than part with the bit of land which has come to him from his forefathers the Hindoo peasant burdens himself with debts which make his life miserable and utterly prevent all effective exertion. There is no elasticity to accumulation of wealth, no improvement in arts or in industry. A bare existence in ordinary seasons may be confidently relied upon ; but in hard times the only prospect is that of destitution, increased indebtedness and perhaps death by starvation or by disease engendered by privation. The government lost a great opportunity during the recent famine. It was in their power to have followed Joseph's example and bought up thousands of square miles of culturable land, which might afterwards have been let out on long leases, in good sized farms, with a provision against underletting. Nothing less than the extension of the

Permanent Settlement will save Madras from chronic pauperism.

RUSSIAN TRADE in Central Asia is likely to suffer severely by the Chinese reconquest of Kashgaria. The Chinese General has ordered that no Russian or Russian subject shall trade in Western China, and the Russians in consequence find the markets of Kashgaria virtually closed. It has yet to be seen, however, if the Chinese can hold their new conquest.

PRINCE BISMARCK has sustained his first signal defeat in the German Reichstag since he formulated his new repressive measures. On the Government's proposal to prosecute two Socialist Deputies for not conforming to the latePolice decree,expelling socialists from Berlin, the House, on a division, decided by an overwhelming majority that the Socialist members could not lawfully be arrested.

MR. PAYNE COLLIER informs the world through the medium of the *Athenæum* of the conviction which has been growing upon him for the last 60 years that he has discovered a genuine play of Shakespear's, or at least a play in which Shakespear had a hand, in the *Warning to Fair Women*. The quotations which he cites certainly have a good Shakespearian ring about them; but says a correspondent there is no evidence of any thing more than a successful imitation of Shakespear's style; and that successful imitation of his style is possible was abundantly proved by General Hamley's clever little brochure in *Blackwood* a few years ago. Some of the passages in Mr. Collier's apocryphal play savour, indeed, rather of parody than imitation.

An important "international" work is about to issue entitled the *Hundred Greatest Men*, being the lives and portraits of the one hundred greatest men of history, divided into eight classes, each class to form a monthly quarto volume. The introductions to the volumes are to be written by recognised authorities on the different subjects, the English contributors being Mr. Matthew Arnold, Mr. Froude, and Professor Max Muller; those in Germany, Professors Helmholthy and Curtius; in France, M. M. Taine and Renan; and in America, Mr. Emerson.

A NEW discovery in the employment of artificial light in photography has recently been made. At a fancy dress ball more than 120 dry plates were exposed in the course of a few hours. The results were so satisfactory that sitting for a photograph will probably become a portion of the programme at fashionable balls.

BABOO PHANI BHUSHAN MUKERJI, has passed the London University Matriculation Examination in the Honors Division. He stood eleventh on the list, and gained a prize of £5.

THE CAPABILITY of the electric light for illuminating large halls was well exemplified a few days ago, when the *Messiah* was performed at the Albert Hall. The Jablochkoff candle and Siemen's new regulators were employed, and the cost is stated to be 12*s*. 6*d*. per hour as against 42*s*. per hour for an equivalent illumination by gas. In Germany, two coal mines have been begun to be lighted by electricity, at a cost of about 2½*d*. per each light per hour.

THE LATEST NOVELTY in the wonders of science is a Railroad on Ice, an account of which has been lately published in the *New York Times*. A train loaded with visitors and railroad iron crossed over the Missouri river, when frozen, on the 12th of February. The track was laid on the ice with 12 foot ties, without any special bridging underneath. The ice was 3 feet thick, and the thermometer stood at 20 degrees below zero.

THURSDAY 3RD APRIL.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT have been endeavouring to induce the Persian Government to open up the free navigation of the Karoon river. There seems to be some prospect of success, but at present the question is undetermined as it is a matter on which the Persian Government are sensitive and vested interests are involved.

THE FOLLOWING appeared in the *Statesman*, which we are sorry had escaped us at the time, but which is going round the Bombay papers, and which we gladly reproduce:

"Notable among the rising generation of Western India is Mr. Behramji Merwanji Malabari, a Parsee Poet and Journalist of remarkable natural powers. No more than twenty-five as yet, Mr. Malabari has written two volumes of excellent verse in his own vernacular, and one in English. The latter was warmly received by some of the most distinguished literary men in England; and it has also had the honor of being approved and accepted with thanks by Her Majesty the Queen and other royal personages. The letter Mr. Malabari received from the Princess Alice in acknowledgment of his work, had such an effect on him, that on the recent death of the amiable and accomplished lady, he embalmed her memory in a trinity of beautiful English sonnets. A copy of the sonnets forwarded to H. M. the Queen has elicited two warm messages of thanks and appreciation. . . . . .

This is a great compliment to the poet's genius and character. From what has been written by Mr. Malabari, and from what has been written of him, we believe him to be a genuine poet, and his writings certainly evince all the earnestness and enthusiasm of a poetical temperament. The youthful poet and journalist has our best wishes for his future career."

Long life and prosperity to Mr. Malabari.

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT has the following interesting lines about the Lord Mayor's Dinner:

In 1872, Lord Mayor Waterlow's year, the sum paid was £3,606; in 1873 it was £3,823, Sir A. Lusk being chief magistrate; in 1874 it fell to £3,228, Alderman Stone being Lord Mayor; in the year following, when the mantle fell upon the shoulders of the poetical Alderman Cotton, M. P., it went up to £3555, and [in the year succeeding, being Lord Mayor Sir Thomas White's year, the amount paid was £3 707. The late Mayor, Alderman Sir T. S. Owden, reached within £2, the highest tribute paid to Bacchus and Lucullus, while the cost of the banquet which signalised the accession to office of the present Mayor, Sir C. Whetham, is given at £3,500.—a fair sum considering the distress of the times to have been eaten at one feast. Twenty-five years ago in Lord Mayor Finnis's day, the sum paid was £2 983.—And the moral is that turtle soup costs more money than it is worth, and that paying one's footing in an old fashioned tradition which even Lord Mayors of London are not strong enough to fight against.

But the writer takes no note of the feast of reason, of which no money could give proper measure.

THE MEMORIAL FUND in honor of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy amounts to about half a lac of rupees. Dr. Blaney proposes that "the fund be devoted to the purpose of instructing native youths in mechanical industry, and that it be invested in the name of a Committee to be called the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Industrial School Committee." A better object could not be named.

MR. GIBBS, member of the Bombay Council, is about to leave India, and he is being feasted and speechified about almost everywhere. A memorial will also be raised in his honor. In this part of India Mr. Gibbs was known to be no better than average mediocrity.

THE HURDWAR FAIR this year is unusually crowded. The temporary population of the town and its vicinity, probably, says the *Pioneer*, outnumber the inhabitants of Paris, the explanation being that this is a *kumbh*, or duo-decennial anniversary. There is, however, a current belief that this is the last of the *kumbh*.

ACCORDING to the Lahore paper "the terms offered to Yakub Khan, are that he should receive an Envoy in Cabul, and admit Residents at Balkh and Herat. The army will then only go to Gundamack. The present position to be retained." It is doubted whether even if Yakub Khan should accept these terms the Affghans will accede to them.

A VERY interesting communication has been forwarded to us by Mr Mitchell, Government Immigration Agent, Trinidad, furnishing two extracts from the Trinidad *Chronicle* of the 8th and 18th January last, recording the successful competition by coolie emigrants at the annual race meeting held at the Port of Spain on the 28th December 1878. It appears that the races most worth securing were won by blood horses in the possession of Indian Emigrants, who not many years ago left this country as paupers, indebted to the Government of Trinidad not only for a gratuitous passage to the Colony, but for their outfit as well, and they may claim a return passage also at the expense of the Crown when they please. The prizes competed for were equal to the highest offered at the Calcutta races; two of them were for £100-0-0 each exclusive of the stakes, and the others varied from £40 to £60. At races held in one of the country districts also a coolie emigrant successfully competed for a prize. Hurrah! for Trinidad Emigrants!

A RUSSIAN PAPER, the *Gazette of the Exchange*, of the 26th January, referring to Shere Ali's flight, remarks that notwithstanding all the informal efforts made to dissuade the Amir from proceeding to St. Petersburgh he firmly adhered to his determination. His arrival at the capital was expected about the middle of last month. On reaching a certain point of his journey the members of his suite were disarmed by the Russians, he himself only being allowed to retain his personal arms.

THE NOVOI VREMJA announces the return to St. Petersburgh of a distinguished traveller. "From the time (says the writer) the first Russian soldier stepped on Turkestan soil, that region has been the scene of many daring exploits and expeditions, many of which, however, remain unknown to Russian Society. A few days ago there arrived at St. Petersburgh Colonel Grodikoff of the General Staff, who has just performed a journey, the extraordinary hazards and difficulties attending which far exceed anything that has hitherto been done in that way. It will suffice to say that Colonel Grodikoff without even resorting to any disguise, accompanied by a Khirgling and Persians one of whom acted as interpreter, traversed all the North Western Provinces of Afghanistan to Herat, through places constantly exposed to raids from the Tekkes and over the whole of Northern Persia. On the 24th September last this intrepid traveller left Tashkend and on the 3rd December reached Astrabad having traversed a distance of nearly 2000 versts.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned the finally revised estimate for the Rangoon and Prome Railway. This estimate makes provision for six additional miles of branch line, and amounts to 122 lakhs.

FRIDAY, 4TH APRIL.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from a correspondent:

The orders of Government in regard to the appointment and gazetting of officers in the Subordinate Education Service recently constituted were that, "All appointments in the first four classes will be made" by Government and Gazetted." Para 15. The orders were distinct and were issued only on the 21st January last. How comes it then, that Baboo Ratnamoni Gupta, Head Master of Mymensing, who belongs to Class IV and takes leave in March, only two months after the Government orders were published, is nowhere in the general orders of Government, pp. 248-9? How comes it also, that Baboo Kali Kumar Guha who gets a temporary lift to Class IV is not there either? Both these names strange to say, appear on pp. 275 of the Gazette, under the head "Sub- Education Service," and not as the Government Resolution contemplates, under the head "Government orders." What can this anomaly mean? If Mr. Croft means that all appointments in the Sub. Education Service (practically made by him) should appear in the Gazette under his own signature, as in the Gazette of the 19th and 16th March, Sir Ashley Eden should alter his Resolution of January last, and either give Mr Croft powers of life and death over the first four Classes, precisely as His Honor has done in the case of the last three classes or permit Mr. Croft to call himself, Secretary to Government, Education Department, of which designation, Mr. Croft seems to be very ambitious.

If we have read the Government Resolution aright appointments below the 4th Class are not to be Gazetted at all. But the Director of Public Instruction does not feel himself bound to abide by these orders. He Gazettes on his own account and under his own signature all men of all grades 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.—*Vide Calcutta Gazette* of 19th and 26th March.—More anon.

WE TAKE the following from the *Behar Herald*:

We understand that Inspector Nazim Ali Khan and a Jamadar of Police, Durbhungah have been committed by Mr Manisty Assistant Magistrate of Tajpore to the Durbhunga Sessions for trial under Sections 384 and 388 Indian Penal Code. The circumstances of the case are as follow;—From information received Government directed an investigation through the local authorities, and in one out of the many charges, Mr. W.R. Finch of the Shapore Gundi Factory has been examined as a witness for the prosecution. From his evidence it appears that he (Mr. Finch) has been in the habit of paying the Police through his subordinates large sums of money to quote his own words "for the purchase of truth' as "truth has always been put up to the highest bidder by the Police; he at the same time denied ever having paid them in *false cases*! In the course of the enquiry Mr. Finch's factory book was produced and an item the subject matter of the charge was shewn therein as having been advanced to an Assami for the purposes of a *Sradh*.

This, Mr. Finch explained was the entry of the payment made through the Assami to the accused.

In cross-examination it was elicited that the entry was thus made, as otherwise the Court of Chancery under which the factory is administered would refuse to pass the accounts. Mr. Finch admitting that in all instances of payments to Police, the entries have thus been shewn under fictitious heads.

This gentleman it appears had also officially intimated to the Sub—divisional officer his suspicions regarding the bona fides of the investigation made by the accused in one of the factory cases only recently. Mr. James, District Superintendent of Police prosecutes and Mr. John and Baboo Troylokanath are retained for the defence.

THE BRAHMO PUBLIC OPINION hears that the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his willingness to make suitable arrangements for the attendance of Bengali ladies in the lecture and dissecting rooms of the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah.

WE congratulate Mr Ameer Ali on his re-appointment as officiating Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, *vice* Mr. J. G. Charles, who takes furlough. Mr. Souttar acts for Mr. Ameer Ali as a Presidency Magistrate.

THE ENGLISHMAN has received the following telegram from Rangoon:

Rangoon 1st April.—The Secretariat circulates the following: The Government of India, being anxious to protect its subject in Burmah from the risk of external turbulence and internal commotion, and give force to its remonstrances against the barbarous action of the Burmese Government, has promptly strengthened its military garrison in Burmah. The reinforcements are a purely precautionary measure, which the requirements of the position rendered eminently necessary. It should be plainly understood that the reports of the despatch of a British Envoy to Mandalay, and the delivery of the ultimatum, are unfounded. The attitude of the Government is one of repose and defence. It desires no rupture, and will permit none unless brought about by overt acts of insult, or aggression.

THE TOTAL NUMBER of persons who visited the Indian Museum last month was 20,445, and the daily average 757.

THERE IS a cry for water all over Bengal. According to the last official report not a drop of of rain fell any where during the week ending 29th March last. Cholera in more or less virulent form is raging in almost every district. Dry season crops are suffering, but the mischief as yet has not been great.

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SATURDAY, 5TH APRIL.

IT IS STATED that Sir Arthur Phayre, has gone to the Cape from Mauritius to assist Sir Bartle Frere with his advice and experience in the present emergency, and will remain with him till affairs assume a more pacific aspect. Is this a Beaconsfieldian move of superseding Sir Bartle Frere, without openly disgracing him? Poor Sir Bartle! At one time he aspired to play the Autocrat in India.

THE TRAVANCORE CORRESPONDENT of the *Indo-European Correspondence* writes:—"Mr. Nanu Pillay, the Dewan of Travancore, appears to bestow greater attention on agriculture than any of his predecessors. With a view to introducing model farms in Travancore, he has sent two students from His Highness the Maharaja's College to Madras, to be trained and educated in the Agricultural School." This is a move in the right direction.

FIFTEEN LAKHS OF RUPEES, says the *Times of India*, have seldom been so deliberately expended upon the hindrance of public business, as in the erection of our new Law Courts; for, indeed, this Bombay High Court promises to become as much of a terror to judges, jury and counsel as to the veriest evil doer in the country. But is it not a fitting monument of the Public Waste Department?

WE THINK it as well to contradict the rumour put into circulation by some mischievous wag that the *Sahachar* has shut up. There is not a word of truth in this rumour.

THE FOLLOWING are the results of the last opium sale:

	Chests	Highest	Lowest	Average	Proceeds
Behar ...	2,500	1,185	1,175	1,176-12-0	29 41,875
Benares ...	2,500	1,145	1,129	1,128-3-8	28,20 575

THE RATE of interest at the Bank of Bengal was raised yesterday by one per cent. The money-market is getting tight. Bad prospect for the new loans both imperial and municipal.

THERE WERE 305 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 29th March, of which 31 were from cholera, 53 from small-pox. 101 from fever, 22 from bowel-complaints, 18 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Fever and small-pox are again on the increase, the former had somewhat abated. Eight children were still-born and three persons died from old age. The mortality among the non-Asiatics and mixed races was 27.

THE REVUE DE FRANCE,—one of the best magazines published in Paris,—concludes a slashing article on recent French novels with the following tribute of praise to Miss Toru Dutt:

What a pleasure one feels in reading Le Journal de Mlle d' Arvers, and how this green oasis enchants you after the desolate steppes you have just been traversing. The author is a young Hindoo girl who died in her twentieth year, and who wrote this story in French. Do not demand of her, sudden turns of fortune nor subtle analysis, it is a simple and touching narrative in which the writer has poured all the treasures of a young and loving soul. Nothing can be simpler than this idyl, and yet nothing can be more fresh; nothing can be more chaste, and yet nothing more full of passion. It is a soul that we find here,—a sympathetic soul and which makes itself sister to ours There is such a vast difference between the heroine of this simple story and heroines of the romances of which we have just spoken, that we feel bound to call the attention of our readers to the book. To them, as to us, will recur the memory of the saying of Montaigne, which is the supreme rule in matters of art: "Nul n'est inspiré, sil nest esmen. No one is inspired, who does not himself feel

The article bears the well-known signature of Adrien Desprez,—and appears in the February number of the Review.

A MIDNAPORE Correspondent reports a widow marriage which took place there on the 28th Falgoon (11th March) last. The name of the bridegroom is Babu Joykishna Mitra, aged about 24, and that of the bride Srimuti Sarat Kumari Bosu, aged about 14. The bridegroom is the son of Babu Nilmani Mitra of Connuggur in the Serampore Sub-Division of the Hooghly district, and the bride is the eldest daughter of Babu Doorganarain Bosu, a teacher of the Midnapore College, and cousin of Babu Rajnarayan Bosu of this city. It was a Brahmo marriage and the bride herself is the only surviving child of a lady who was a widow when the bride's father married her in 1856.

WE NOTICED last week a memorial from some of the inhabitants of Baraset, praying for an alteration of the line of the proposed railway which will pass through that Sub-Division. We have to notice another similar memorial which has been submitted by some of the inhabitants of Satgachia, Sreedhurpore, Bijoor, Bohur and Cutwa with reference to the track of the contemplated Railway from Mymaree to Santipore *via* Culna. These memorialists also take exception to the track surveyed and demarcated and pray that the section of the line from Debipore to Culna *via* Bagnapara, may be so altered as to pass by the northern boundary line of Sreedhurpore and south of Satgachia, to Culna *via* Radhanuggur. This alteration will have the advantage of benefiting many populous villages and drawing numerous passengers and considerable traffic.

THERE is a little want of judgment in the policy of selecting unfrequented and sequestered tracts for a line of Railway, for the sake of securing the immediate advantage of reduced compensation for lands and gardens falling on the track. We hope the prayer of the memorialists will receive attention from Government.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Accounts relating to the trade and navigation of British India for February 1879 and for eleven months of 1878-79. 2. Report on the Administration of the Salt Department for 1877-78. 3. The War in Zulu land, a review of Sir Bartle Frere's Policy drawn from official documents. By F. W. Chesson, London. 4. Anathini Natuk—a drama in Bengali. By Janukinath Gangooly. 5. Vidyadaya—a Sanskrit Journal published at Lahore, No. 1 to 3.

WITH REFERENCE to a letter in our last the publication, Prakrita Bhugul of Nrisingha Chunder Mookerjea, is not out of print.

WE OBSERVE that Mr. Williamson, the Assessor of Calcutta, has been appointed *lo cum tenens* of Mr. Robert Turnbull.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week;

London, March 13th.—The latest news from the Cape is that the first reinforcements disembarked at Natal on the 5th and 10th instants, and the relief of Ekowe is soon to be attempted. There is no truth in the report that the Zulus have made overtures of peace. A raid made by the Basutos has been repulsed.

31st.—The Great Powers replying to Russias Circular note have accepted in principle the mixed occupation of Roumelia. France and Germany, however, refuse to send contingents.

31st.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in the House of Commons that negotiations with Yakoob Khan were incomplete. They had not been broken off. A communication from Cabul was expected.

April 1st.—In the Commons last night, Sir Charles Dilkes motion of want of confidence in Government, and condemning the Zulu War, came on again After a long debate, the motion was negatived with a majority in favor of Government of 306 against 246. The revenue returns for the year just terminated are announced to be £33,125,000 showing an increase of £3,343,750 as compared with last year. The increase is chiefly in the Income Tax and Customs revenues.

3rd.—In the Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer produced the Budget. The Revenue for the past financial year amounted to £33,125,000, and the expenditure to £85,375,000, including the expenses of the Zulu campaign. Sir Stafford Northcote said the revenue for the coming year is estimated at £33,000,000, and the expenditure at £31,125,000. He hoped the surplus would be sufficient to cover the expenses of the Zulu campaign, and to redeem £600,000 of treasury bonds; the balance of £4,750,000 being prolonged for twelve months. An increase of two pence is proposed in the duty on cigars; and an advance of £2,000,000 to India, repayable in seven years by annual instalments.

4th.—The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, said that French troops had occupied the English island of Matakong on the west coast of Africa. The British Government had made representations to the French Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a deputation from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the depreciation (of silver?) said it was necessary to consider with great care changes in the currency laws which it was impossible to adopt as mere experiment. The question was still under the consideration of the Government both in reference to the effects of England, India, and other countries In the House of Lords, the Secretary of State for India made a statement concerning the Indian factories and said the Indian Government had prepared a bill enacting that the mills should only be open from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. for six days weekly, females working ten hours, and juveniles nine. The Indian Government is invested with full powers of exemption and control. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question, repeated that the British forces had attained the object of the Afghan expedition. Negotiations continue with Yakub. According to authentic information received to-day, further communications of a very definite character are under consideration. It has been arranged distinctly with the Viceroy not to advance on Kabul without orders.

4th.—In consequence of the disputed possession of some nitrate mines, the Chilian troops have invaded Bolivia. The latter State has concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with Peru, and war has been declared.

5th.—A despatch of the Border Agent, dated March 1st, has been published. It announces the arrival of messengers from Cetewayo who declared that the King was complying with the demands of Sir Bartle Frere, when hostilities were commenced. He never intended to attack; the fighting at Isandula was in consequence of a British attack on the Zulu outposts. The King asks for the suspension of hostilities and the resumption of negotiations.

5th.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Briggs, Member for Blackburn, introduced a resolution urging the abolition of the Indian Import Duties, and declaring that increase of taxation being proposed was an unsatisfactory reason for the postponement of the remission. After a long debate the House of Commons agreed to the first part of the resolution without a division, negatived the latter by 166 to 84 and adopted a ministerial amendment accepting the recent remission as a step towards the total abolition.

Rangoon, 4th April.—All is quiet at Mandalay. Military preparations continue on both sides of the frontier, though both Governments profess that these preparations are only defensive. The Mandalay Minister has imprisoned a celebrated astrologer for predicting a war with the British in August.

5th.—The Secretariat confirms the news that the Nyoungyan Prince arrived here disguised, from Calcutta, and was sent back by the Commissioner on Thursday in the Steamer *Enterprise*.

St. Petersburgh, 3rd April.—The expedition to Merv has been countermanded.

Berlin, April 2nd.—The *Presse* here publishes the news of a probable increase of the coinage absorbing £5,000,000.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1879.

WHAT IS TRUTH?

WHAT is truth?—said the jesting Pilate and would not wait for an answer. May we ask what is the real truth about the Indian finance? We need hardly say that we are quite willing to wait for an answer as long as the respondent may wish. The reader might remember that when Her Majesty's Ministers at the end of last year took the vote of Parliament sanctioning the imposition of the cost of the Affghan war upon the Indian revenue, the Secretary of State and the Under-Secretary of State both represented that the revenues of India were in a flourishing state and could well bear the additional charge. First spoke Lord Cranbrook in the House of Lords at about the end of November. His Lordship said: "As to the question of the use of the Indian revenue, I do not know that much need be said. If the House consents to the revenue of India being applied to defray the expense of these operations, it will not follow from such consent that Parliament would be prevented from contributing to the cost of those operations; but I am bound to say, after looking very carefully into the financial condition of India, I believe it will not be necessary, at least in the initial steps, to call on the revenues of England. I am in possession of facts which, I think, would convince your Lordships that, without unduly pressing on the revenues of India, there will be no necessity to call on the English revenue—at least, during the present financial year. (Hear, hear.) It was announced by my noble friend in another place the other night that including the £1,500,000 of new taxes the surplus of Indian revenue will amount to £2,136,000." Mr. E. Stanhope, the Under-Secretary of State, spoke in the House of Commons about a fortnight after and he used the following words. "In August last he stated that the estimate of surplus made up in the previous April, was £2,150,000 for the current year. Since that time many circumstances had occurred considerably to alter the position. In the first place there had been a depreciation in the value of silver which had caused and was still causing, great anxiety; in the second place, there had been a large increase in the cost of the army, owing to the enhanced prices of provisions; and, lastly, the depression of trade had been considerable. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, he was compelled to reduce the estimate of surplus at the close of the financial year from £2,500,000 to £1,550,000." Mark the difference in the two sets of figures. According to the Secretary of State there was a surplus of over two millions, whereas according to the Under-Secretary of State it was about two-thirds of a million less. This is one reason why we ask—what is the real truth about Indian finance? The Under-Secretary added, "the surplus being of the amount he had mentioned, it must be perfectly obvious that the Indian Government could pay the whole cost of the war during the present year without adding a shilling to the taxation or the debt of the country; but it had been pointed out that we were pledged to form what was called a famine insurance fund. His information on this point was very scanty, and he could not definitely state the amount we were bound to provide for the purpose out of the surplus of the year." Now, almost the whole of the surplus of a million and a half was due to increased receipts from opium. On the other hand the whole proceeds of additional taxation were absorbed in additional expenditure.

Read however what the Government of India says regarding the so-called surplus. In the Budget Resolution of March last His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council says: "Although, for the present at least, the Surplus which the Government hoped that it had secured, has almost disappeared, the Governor-General in Council will in no degree abandon the imperative duty of making, to the utmost of his ability, provision for protecting the country against famine. He still believes that a surplus

of £1,500,000 a year, in ordinary times, is necessary to cover this liability alone. So far as the coming year is concerned the help which it is hoped will be afforded by the British Treasury for meeting the expenses of the war, relieves the Government from financial anxiety on this account. For the present the Governor-General in Council thinks it wise to abstain from imposing any fresh burdens on the country, and to accept the temporary loss of the surplus by which it was hoped that an insurance against famine had been provided." We ask the reader to note the significance of the words used by the Government of India. It was upon the faith of a substantial surplus Parliament voted the payment of the expenses of the Affghan war out of the Indian revenues. That surplus the Government of India admits is non-existent. We are, therefore, tempted to ask with the jesting Pilate—what is truth?

The Government has made the humiliating confession that the Famine Insurance Fund, which was constituted with money wrung from the poorest of the poor has disappeared. Read the variations in the language of the Finance Minister on this subject. When the new scheme of taxation was announced he spoke as follows: "So far as we can now speak for the future, the Government of India intends to keep this million and a half as an insurance against *famine alone*. We consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision for *religiously applying the sum I have mentioned to this sole purpose*." Seeing that these words were too broad and binding he thus expressed himself at a subsequent stage of the measure. He proposed to apply the proceeds of the new taxes "to the construction of useful remunerative works of precisely the same description as those on which a far larger sum has hitherto been spent year after year, partly obtained from the general revenues, and partly from borrowed funds." He added, "what the Government desires is to establish a sense of the obligation under which it is placed in respect to the expenditure due to famine, which shall be felt in the same way as the obligation to provide proper courts of justice, police, education and so forth. For none of these objects has it ever entered into the mind of any one to suggest a special allocation of the revenue or a separate fund. Nor can any greater be found for a separate famine fund than for separate funds for any of those other objects, which are obligatory on the Government." Again: "Suppose, for instance, that the produce of the new taxes were by law strictly set apart from the general revenues and paid into a separate fund only to be applied to specified purposes. If then any sudden change of circumstances arise calling for seriously increased expenditure or causing a considerable falling-off in the revenue, we should have to choose between the imposition of fresh taxes and the abrogation of the law constituting the fund; for I set aside the idea of meeting ordinary charges by borrowing as a course financially inadmissible." We ask again—what is truth? But wait. The Budget Resolution of March last says: "The insurance provided against future famines has virtually ceased to exist; and the difficulties in the way of fiscal and commercial and administrative reform have been greatly aggravated. Nor can it be any way assumed that the evil will not continue and go on increasing. Under such circumstances it is extremely difficult to follow any settled financial policy; for the Government cannot even approximately tell what income will be required to meet the necessary expenditure of the State." In one breath the Government says that in the present position of the finances it cannot "follow any settled financial policy," and in the other it has quietly accepted the burden of the cost of the Affghan war and the surrender of one fourth of the revenue of the cotton duties to the selfish cry of Manchester. Do not these measures indicate a "settled financial policy?" Did not Lord Lytton in his reply to the Deputation of the British Indian Association say that it was his "settled determination" that the cotton duties should go? We conclude as we began—what is truth?

CONTROL OVER INDIAN FINANCE.

IS THERE any effective control over Indian Finance? This was the question lately put to the House of Commons by Mr. Fawcett in an able and exhaustive speech. He set out by saying that Indian Finance was not a party question, and that the gravity of its situation deserved the earnest consideration of all parties, which composed the body politic in England. He grouped his cardinal propositions under six heads, 1stly, that the nett revenue of India was less than 33 millions; secondly, that the expenditure of that country was increasing more rapidly than its revenue; thirdly, that the ordinary revenue was only sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure; and that, therefore, nothing was left to meet the contingencies of war or of famine; fourthly, that the sources of the revenue were nearly exhausted, and that, therefore, additional expenditure had to be met by increased borrowing and that, consequently, the debt of the country had steadily and rapidly increased, having doubled within the last 20 years; fifthly, that the military expenditure of the country was enormous and had rapidly increased since the amalgamation of the two armies until they were met by the alarming fact that it absorbed about 45 per cent. of the nett revenue; and, sixthly that there was an increasing charge upon the revenue arising out of the loss by exchange, which was perpetually being aggravated by the increase in the home charges, which increased the demand for silver in the East. Mr. Fawcett took this opportunity to institute a comparison between the financial results of the administration of India by the late East India Company and the Crown respectively, which we propose to notice in a separate article. The object of his motion was to point out the inadequacy of control over Indian Finance. He remarked that in theory the Government of India was vested in the Secretary of State in Council, but that in practice the Council was merely an echo of the voice of the Secretary of State. On the abolition of the East India Company, the Council of the Secretary of State took the place of the old Court of Directors. At first the members were appointed for life, but in 1869 an Act was passed limiting their tenure of office to ten years. Under this Act one-half of their number were to be appointed by the Secretary of State and the other half to be elected by the members of the Council, but all were eligible to reappointment at the pleasure of the Secretary of State. Under such a constitution the members of the Indian Council, as Mr. Fawcett remarked, could not be considered independent. Then, as the speaker said, the Council had no power of initiation. They could not bring forward any motion or raise any discussion on any subject on which they desired to offer advice. All they could do was to express their opinion on subjects brought under their notice by the Secretary of State. Under the old system, on the other hand, every despatch had to be submitted to the directors of the Company, and even secret despatches had to be submitted to the secret committee of the Directors, and according to the evidence given by Lord Ellenborough before the committee of 1853, the secret committee of directors had a right to comment on those despatches, and their comments were brought under the notice of the Cabinet. At the present time it was left solely to the Secretary of State to determine what subjects should be in the Secret Department. The second great point of difference between the new and the old system was this. If at the present time a charge were thrown illegally on the revenues of India, there was no one possessing a legal *status* to resist the charge; whereas in the days of the Company the directors had a legal *status* in the Queen's Bench, so that the matter could be tried, as a question of strict law, by the highest Court in the realm. The third point of difference was that if a Bill were brought forward in the House of Commons affecting India, there was now no security that it would be ever considered by the Council, or by any independent body connected with India. Formerly, not only could the members of the Company who sat in that House watch the progress of Bills, but the Company, the Court of Proprietors, or the Directors could be heard at the Bar of the House in opposition to any measure they disapproved. At the present time, if any charges were improperly thrown on the revenues of India it was uncertain whether the Council would resist it, and if they did so they would have no means of bringing the influence of public opinion to bear on behalf of India; but formerly the directors of the Company could secure a public discussion through the Court of Proprietors. This description of the differences between the old and the present systems of governing India was sufficient to show how weak were the existing guarantees for economy and good administration as compared with those which existed before the government of India was transferred to the Crown. Mr. Fawcett continued: "The Government of India Act of 1858 and the Acts subsequently passed had been so worded that the highest Ministerial and legal authorities differed diametrically as to their meaning and intention. The result was that the law was uncertain, that to a great extent it was disregarded, and that it was concentrated in the hands of the Secretary of State. So great was the uncertainty of the law that the authority and control of the Council were being gradually frittered away. He knew members of the Council who, if this committee were granted, would come forward and boldly say, rather than such a state of things should continue, it would be better the Council of the Secretary of State should be abolished." It was therefore obvious as Mr. Fawcett said, that there was good and valid reason for an enquiry as to whether the present machinery of the Indian Government in England provided for an efficient control over Indian finance. Mr. Mills supported the view taken by Mr. Fawcett. He said that "there were two or three clauses of the Act of 1858 that were obviously inconsistent. He would more particularly mention the 41st and the 27th clauses. The former provided that there should be no actual expenditure from the revenues of India without the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and that no appropriation of any such revenues should be made without a majority of votes in the Council; while the 27th clause was to the effect that any order not being an order for which a majority of votes was necessary might, after the commencement of the Act, be sent by the Secretary of State without a meeting of the Council. It was thus competent for the Secretary of State on his own authority to send a despatch which might involve India in a costly war without the slightest possibility of any control being exercised by the Council, though that, in truth, was the very object and function of the Council. (Hear, hear.) If the House desired to treat the matter seriously and wisely, it could only do so by amending the Act of 1858. That would have to be done sooner or later, though he could not say whether or not the appointment of a committee was the best way of approaching the subject." Mr. Grant Duff, though he could not deny that the Indian Council was much at the mercy of the Secretary of State, opposed the motion on the ground that the concentration of authority in the Indian Council would destroy the power of Parliament. Mr. Laing took this opportunity to review the financial position of India. We cannot resist the temptation of reproducing a good portion of it. He said:

Mr. Laing had in former years believed that by exercising a wise economy the difficulties of Indian finance might have been overcome without burdening the people with fresh taxation. They should remember that according to Sir John Strachey's figures the whole net revenue of India was between 37 and 38 millions sterling. Out of that sum they had been affected to the extent of not less than five millions a year by two unforeseen calamities. The depreciation of silver had led to an estimated loss in the current year of 3½ millions; and they had also had a succession of famines calling for a heavy expenditure and for a famine insurance fund which was estimated at a million and a half. Those two items took away five millions out of the 37½ millions which was all they had to meet the whole expenditure of India. The military expenditure, which was in round numbers 17 millions, had to be defrayed out of the 37½ millions, or rather out of the 32½ millions, which was all they had left if they made those inevitable deductions for the loss by the exchange on silver and for the necessity of providing against the recurrence of famine. They had been going on steadily from bad to worse financially in India; and spending more than they received. They were coming very closely up to the point where the people of India must look fairly in the face the question of what they were going to do if India, very much from the consequences of their policy, became insolvent. If they could not either increase the revenue or diminish the expenditure, the simplest child in a national school could tell them that there was only one result before them,—viz.,

that as had happened with Turkey, Egypt, Spain, and other countries, they would find India landed in financial bankruptcy. Now, he maintained that they could not increase the revenue of India. That was proved by a sort of *reductio ad absurdum*. The attempt was made last year to establish a famine insurance fund. It was found that to keep up the show of solvency they must raise a million and a half by fresh taxation from the people of India, and they were driven to such straits that they had to impose a 5 per cent. licence-tax on men earning 4s. per week, and also to increase the salt-tax. That was proof positive that they could not increase their available revenue by any mode of laying on additional taxation. They had given the last turn to the screw. Their revenue was all derived from about six-sources. They could not increase the land revenue, except, perhaps, by means of improved cultivation—a very slow and gradual process. Their receipts from opium were very precarious. They were liable to be affected by contingencies arising in China and by the competition of the native-grown product in that country. When they tried to increase their opium revenue in one year that tended to diminish it in the following year. If it went up one year it generally went down the next, and they could not reckon on any steady increase from that source. It had been held out to them that they were to cover the expenses of the Afghan War by the extra receipts from opium, but that prospect had vanished. Another head of revenue was the Customs. An impending Dissolution was in the air, and they had heard of the pressure which Lancashire was likely to employ to obtain the remission of the Indian import duties. It was therefore more likely that they would have a diminution rather than an increase of the Indian Customs revenue. Again, the salt-tax was now at a much higher point than it levelling it downwards. Neither could they look for much more from stamps, In fact, taxation in India had reached its extreme limits, if it did not already even go beyond the bounds which humanity and political prudence should prescribe for it. Then, as to their expenditure, 17 millions of which was for the army, no doubt by a vigorous and close economy they could save a little here and there; but they had really a very small amount to work upon. The 4½ millions of interest upon the debt they could not touch; neither could they cut down the superannuations. The charges for law, justice, and police, over a country as big as Europe and containing nearly 200 millions of population, took 5½ millions—a sum which could not easily be reduced. Then they had only about seven millions left. The general administration and miscellaneous expenditure absorbed about 3½ millions. As regarded the loss from the alteration in the value of silver, they could no more evade it than they could evade the effect of a bad season on the harvest. The position in which they now were with regard to the question of the stock of silver brought them face to face with the army expenditure. When he was in India he had to meet a deficit of £6,000,000, which had to be cleared away in two years. That was only to be done by economy, and economy in India meant military reduction. (Hear, hear.) On the £6,000,000, reduction, £5,000,000 were in the army and navy. Was there any prospect whatever of the military expenditure now being reduced? That was the whole problem; and it was a question not of detail but of policy. (Cheers.) The British Government had increased the expenses of the army in India first by the amalgamation of the services, by doing away with a separate Indian army contrary to the best advice at the time, and by the introduction of an extravagant staff system; and, second, by the short service system, which had let to a great increase in the cost of transport. Well, that was gone; and he would be too sanguine if he hoped they would get back to the old system.

Unless the Government were prepared to levy fresh taxation, how long did they imagine they could go on tiding over their difficulties by fresh loans unless those loans were backed up by British guarantees! He warned the Government that such a condition of things could not last very long and in the end England would have to pay the bill. In these circumstances he ventured to urge that it was high time the House of Commons investigated the matter and he was of opinion that the appointment of a committee before which witnesses could be examined who were thoroughly conversant with the subject would tend to the education—the necessary education—of Her Majesty's Ministers in one of the most important branches of the duty which they had to perform, and that such education would react upon the Viceroy, who had to manage the affairs of India on the spot.

Mr. Stanhope, the Under-Secretary of State, made a pessimist reply to Mr. Fawcett. He received a smart rebuke from Sir George Campbell and Mr. John Bright. Sir George said that some of the statements of the hon. gentleman, the Under-Secretary for India, had exhibited the spirit and audacity of youth." Hen then went on:

As regarded the expenses of the Afghan War, he said he had received accounts from India, from which he had reason to believe that the expenses of that war, even on the scale on which it had been carried on, would not up to the end of the financial year exceed the moderate figure which had been suggested at the beginning of the war. He had no doubt the hon. gentleman had received such accounts, but he did not believe a word of them. Nothing but the most odious cooking of accounts could reduce the expenses of the war to that figure. He would much rather trust the statement made by the member for Orkney, than whom there could be no better financial authority. He acquitted the hon. gentleman of all blame of cooking accounts; but there was another point in regard to which he could not acquit him of blame. That was with reference to the salt-tax. His predecessor had made a similar statement—that it was not the object to raise the revenue and to provide a famine insurance fund, but to equalize the revenue in different parts of India. The hon. gentleman must have a very short memory indeed. A Budget was produced in India, the object of which avowedly was to establish a considerable increase in the total amount of revenue to be received from the people of India; there was a large increase in the salt revenue, to produce a famine fund.

Mr. E. Stanhope.—£300,000 was subsequently given up, so that really there was no increase whatever.

Sir George Campbell was quite aware of that. It was the result of a debate in that House in which very strong opinions were expressed, and the Government did give up the spoil they attempted to appropriate at the expense of the poor ryots of India. It was therefore somewhat audacious in the hon. gentleman to take the high tone he did as if the Government had never attempted to raise the salt-tax revenue. He was disappointed that the hon. gentleman had in such decided terms refused to concede anything to the proposal of the hon. member for Hackney. He had not only refused the committee, but he held out no hope of granting it in the future. If arguments were wanted to show the necessity of a committee, the hon. gentleman himself had supplied them. He told them that the Duke of Argyll took one view of the Act of 1858 and that Lord Cairns took a diametrically opposite view; that the relation between the Secretary of State and his Council could not be defined, and yet that practically the system worked well. Having been himself members of the Indian Council he had a very decided opinion that it did not work well. A period of more than 20 years had elapsed since the Act passed, and it was time that a committee should inquire into the radical change which then was made. Comparisons had been made between the Government of India under the East India Company and the present system of government, but the advantage was in many respects by no means in favour of the present system. A great debt was no doubt accumulated at the time of the Mutiny, but the East India Company was not fairly chargeable with it. As regarded the favourable side of the administration of the East India Company he could not help thinking that it operated very beneficially as a check upon the Board of Control, and that it possessed other and very considerable advantages. The members of the Company lived, as it were, in a glass house; they were afraid that their authority might be abolished, and they were on that account particularly cautious, especially in their treatment of the services under them. They presented to them a firm front, whereas nowadys he regretted to observe an inclination to yield to their demands with what seemed to him to be somewhat excessive liberality. The East India Company, moreover, were an independent body, and were able to resist pressure such as that which was so frequently brought to bear on members of that House. As to public works, the great system of railways was instituted under the regime of the Company, while as a financial body it was infinitely supperior to the Council of India, and was able more throughly to check the construction of imprudent works. Besides, the Council of India carried on its proceedings in absolute privacy, and nothing, he imagined, could have a more depressing effect on any man than that his advice and arguments on any particular question should be altogether concealed from the public. In fact, the position of members of Council appeared to be gradually approaching that of permanent clerks, thus showing a great misapprehension of that position, tending, in his opinion, to produce very injurious results. There was, moreover, he was sorry to perceive, a growing disposition to govern India by telegrms and private communications, which was calculated to have the effect of completely checkmating the Council. That system had increased by "leaps and bounds" under the Government of Lord Lytton, so that in a late important debate there occured an important hiatus of 15 or 18 months, with respect to which there was not a scrap of correspondence furnished to the House, although there must have been communications between the India and the Home Government during that time. There was a growing tendency, too, to claim to mark as secret and confidential any dispatches it might write; but it was not, he believed, ever intended by Parliament that it should have that power. He had up to the present treated the subject before the House on general grounds with reference to the question of administration, but directing his observations specially to finance he must say he strongly felt that no sufficient check was exercised either by the Council of India or by Parliament over its details, while he thought it was absolutely necessary that such a check should be exercised over so large a revenue as was raised in that country. The construction of the Act was a matter on which the greatest differences existed. It was impossible to say what power the Council had and what power it had not. By means of telegrams, private letters, and political despatches sent to India the power of the Council was evaded. In reality, the Council exercised no effective control whatever. In no case of a serious expenditure of the revenues of India did the Council exercise control. He had known many cases in which a large portion—in fact, a great majority—of the members of the Council were opposed to a certian expenditure; but he had never heard of a single case in which they had succeeded in arresting that expenditure. The Secretary of State possessed immense power. Some members of the Council were old and some were older. (A laugh.) Some of the members were men of independent minds and some were subject to influence. The general result was that a man of great position and power like the Secretary of State was able to have his own way. There were various means by which he could have his way by hook or by crook. If he did not get a majority, he had the power of withdrawing the proposition to bring it forward some other day, when he could get a majority, Her Majesty's Ministers were able at their discretion to expend the finances of India, and he thought it was well worthy of enquiry whether some improved method might not be devised. He had seen a good deal of the government of India, and he was bound to say it was not equal to the task of a continuous and systematic administration of the finances of India. Just as men acquired a good deal of experience they went out of office, and we had not that settled and continuous policy which we would have were the members of the Government more settled. In reality too much power rested with the Governor-General himself. (Hear.) It seemed to him that the Council of India did not now contain men of the same independence as it did generations ago; nor were the Governors-General men of the same calibre as the Governors-General of former days. (Hear.) He could not imagine a greater contrast between the character of the late Governor-General, Lord Northbrook, and that of the present Governor-General, Lord Lytton. In former days the Company exercised independence with regard to the appointment of the members of the Council, but now-a-days the Council was a good deal packed. Though some of the members were very able men, you might also have some who were pretty much of the opinion of the Governor-General, and amenable to his influence. In old days members of the Council received a higher salary than any deputy or lieutenant-governor, and there was no promotion for members of the Council. They were men over whom the Governor-General had no control whatever. Now-a-days the members of the Council received less salary, and there were very considerable posts in the gift of the Governor-General which were more highly paid than a membership of the Council and to which the members of the Council looked fox promotion. That had to a considerable degree undermined the independence of the members of the Council. (Hear.) They had besides, men sent out for special work, and those men not having strong opinions beyond their own special department, were generally controlled by the Governor General and went with him. The result was the Governors-General were usually enabled to carry out the principle of *divide et impera*. As to the army, it was only by means of a reduction of the army that India could be saved from bankruptcy. As regards the Civil Service, he must say one only gleaned knowledge of that service after he had left it. (Hear, hear.) He thought a great deal ought to be done for India in the matter of agriculture which we do in this country. In the great and growing interests of India it was necessary that the strongest tribunal that it was possible to obtain should look in these matters and try to ascertaim, not only whether the machinery of government was now sufficient, but whether in the great changes taking place there was a government calculated to promote the permanent welfare of India in the future.

We have given Sir George's speech *in extenso* because it contains some hard truths. Mr. O'Donnell spoke to the following effect:

The House of Commons every year was becoming more and more a mere recording office. Ministers imposed their will upon the House, and frequently a Minister was the least responsible person in that assembly for what was going on a his department. He believed India was seperated from is country by a wider gulf of misunderstanding and discontent than was the case at any previous period. In the main he thought India was loyal, because it feared worse if English rule were withdrawn; but under our stagey Imperialism—our policy of meddling and muddling, threatening and blustering, promising and never performing, there was a growing disbelief in our promises and our rule. The effect of the present system might be that at any moment the Government would issue an *ultimatum* to the native princes to the effect that if they did not reduce their armaments a British force would speedily be at their gates. No advantage was likely to result from a proceeding of this kind, and there would remain the fact that Parliament would find itself engaged in a war of which no notice whatever had been given—in point of fact, there might be a repetition of what had been going on for some time past alike in Afghanistan and South Africa. "How not to do it" seemed to be the rule with regard to India, and it would continue to be so until Parliament determined to have a share in the control of the country commensurate with its responsibility.

For many a day Mr John Bright had not opened his lips on Indian matters, but Mr. Fawcett's motion called him up on the forum. He spoke with his accustomed force and eloquence. He said:

The question which the hon. member for Hackney asks is not merely one to gratify curiousity. It is one which I suppose, if fairly answered, would present all the virtues of the Government of India, so far as they go, and all its vices, and I think they are many, so far as they go. Well, that being so was it worth while for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to get up to-night and make us the sort of speech he has done? (Hear.) His speech differs from that of the Under-Secretary for India, who was, I may almost say, proud and contented, and whose words reminded one of the old time when the members of the Indian Council met everything in a tone which implied that nothing could be more prosperous than the condition of India. The Chancellor of the Exchequer confined his argument almost entirely to the question of the relations between the Secretary of State and the Council; but when he came to the end of his speech he was obliged to admit that the time did appear to have come—I think I may say that—when it would be very distrable to have such an inquiry as the House chose to institute during the existence of the Company.

We regret much that the Committee moved by Mr. Fawcett was not granted. More than twenty years have elapsed since the transfer of the Indian Government from the Company to the Crown was made, but no Parliamentary enquiry has been instituted into the working of the present system of administration. It is meet that a periodical enquiry of this kind should be held both for the sake of England and India. England ought to know how her sacred charge in the East is being fulfilled in India, whether any real interest is taken in her destiny by her rulers. As for the main question involved in Mr. Fawcett's motion, it would have been placed in its proper light before the public if the enquiry had been granted. We hope, however, the idea of the proposed enquiry will not be abandoned.

JOHN COMPANY.

WE are exceedingly glad that Mr. Fawcett in making the motion we have just noticed heaved a sigh for the late East India Company. No impartial man could compare the administration of India under the Company and the Crown without being struck with the economy with which the former carried on the government of this country. Mr. Fawcett remarked, when some 23 years ago it was proposed to transfer the government of India from the Company to the Crown there was a certain enthusiasm of public opinion in favour of the abolition of the Company; and as was so often the case with them, they rushed precipitately to a conclusion. The merits of the Company were ignored and its defects prominently brought forward. It was forgotten that

the Company provided real and efficient guarantees for economical administration, and that the safeguards which were to be substituted for them were likely to prove, as they had proved, comparatively inefficient. A distinguished and experienced authority, Sir Charles Trevelyan, comparing the government of India under the Company with its government under the Crown, said that the financial administration under the former was frugal, independent, and resistant to exacting external pressure; whereas under the latter it had been profuse and wasteful. The old East India Company was one of the most powerful corporations in the world. It had great influence in this House, and associated with it was a body having a direct personal interest in the economical administration of the finances of India. If any charge was thrown improperly on India, the old directors in this House and the powerful proprietary out of doors would offer an effectual opposition to such a proceeding. The only contention was whether under the old system frugality had been carried to the length of parsimony. It would be well for India if there were a little of that frugality or parsimony now." Quite so. It would be well if there were some portion of the "parsimony" of John Company in these days. Good John would not have sanctioned the Simla exodus, multiplied so many departments, added useless members of Council and superfluous Secretaries, built palatial barracks for soldiers or mansions for public offices, or wasted money upon fancy schemes of irrigation and the like. Mr. Fawcett contrasted public expenditure under the Company and the Crown: "In 1856, two years before the abolition of the Company, the cost of administrating India—excluding the Army and Public Works expenditure—was £14,900,000. In 15 years from that time the cost had advanced to £23,200,000, or, in other words, there had been increase of more than 60 per cent. This increase had continued up to the present time. The cost of stationery and printing in 1856 was £120,000; in 1870-71 it was £230,000 and in 1866-67 it was £590,000. The charge for interest in 1856 was £2,200,000; in 1870-71 it was £3,200,000, and in 1876-77 it was £4,400,000. He believed it could be shown that no inconsiderable portion of this remarkable increase in all the items of administration was due to extravagance, but assuming that not a shilling of the money had been wasted the matter was not less serious." One Hon'ble member disputed the assertion of Mr. Fawcett by saying that finance was not the strong point of the East India Company. He observed: "The following figures he had carefully tabulated from the records of the House and he could vouch for their accuracy. From the years 1814 to 1860 inclusive there had only been surpluses in 13 years, amounting together to £8,895,000, while there had been deficits in the remaining 33 years amounting to £72,200,000. Between 1800 and 1859 the debt had been increased in 44 years, while it had been diminished in 15 years only. Thus it was clear that during the rule of the old East India Company there were far larger deficits than since the Crown had taken the affairs of India under its direct control. Mr. Stanhope, the Under-Secretary of State, endorsed this charge against the East India Company. But both the speakers forgot that it was John Company, who founded the Indian Empire of England extending from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin, who consolidated it, and diffused over it the blessings of Western civilization, who established order and laid the foundations of that progress, which is now the boast of Britain in Asia. And they accomplished this glorious work without raising one pice of direct taxation, without bringing the State to the verge of bankruptcy or taking or borrowing one shilling from the imperial treasury. They certainly did borrow money but they did **not** borrow it for purposes, of ordinary administration. How many wars did they fight, how many territories did they acquire, how many local Governments did they found, how many satrapies did they raise? What wonder then that they should have been driven to the necessity of borrowing money? If the Mutiny had not broken out, the public debt under the East India Company would not have exceeded fifty millions. As for the great works which we now see the foundations for them were laid by the Company. For instance some of the best paying Railway lines had been constructed and the telegraphic communications laid under the auspices of the Company. The Public Works Department not of course on the present wasteful scale, was organized by the Company. The great Education Charter was sanctioned by the Company. The best Legislative Council India ever had was established by the Company. The great canals were projected by the Company. The boon of a Free Press was given to India by the Company. The house which John built was thus a glorious one. Many a tear are now shed over the remains of the Company. Alas! the good old days of John Company are not likely to come back!

IRELAND AND BEHAR—A COMPARISON.

UNDER this head the *Pioneer* of the 27th ultimo has a very interesting article. The writer shews that there are many points of resemblance between the Irish peasant and the Behar ryot and seems to be of opinion that the same measures, which have contributed to the amelioration of the condition of the former, will conduce to the same result in the case of the latter. He says, "although conquered many hundred years before the Behari, the Irish peasant was, until late years, as far from assimilating with his conqueror as his fellow-subject in India at the present day; and although the work of assimilation is slowly, though surely, going on, the Irish peasant of to-day has many traits of character utterly dissimilar to those of his Saxon conqueror and strikingly alike those of his Indian *confrere*." One of the best traits in the Irish character is devotion to kith and kin. Now this devotion to family, with its attendant care of the aged and infirm, is to be found also, in the poorest families in Behar. The Behari and the Irishman are alike subject to superstitious notions. Fairies, ghosts lucky and unlucky days are believed in as firmly in Ireland as in Tirhoot, and many a house in Ireland remains uninhabited and falls to ruin because it is believed to be haunted. Both are equally fond of litigation, both have no ideas of distance and number; both stand in dread of the railway porters and the police; both cling to traditions and old-world ideas, and both are fatalists. "Sure is the will of God," is the final answer of Pat when cross-questioned and driven into a corner; and that is only a translation of the familiar "Kkuda janta, hum kya kare." Lastly, it is only by the force of law that either the Irish or the Behar peasant can be prevented from keeping an open pit before his door for all the filth of the house to be thrown in." The writer pursues the parallel further. He says, Ireland in 1847 was what Behar is in 1879. An over-populated agricultural country, depending entirely on its crops for the support of its people, and it was worse than Behar, in that it depended much more largely upon a single crop the potato, than Behar does on any one of its crops. The reckless increase of population had not then been counteracted by the tide of emigration which set out from Ireland soon after, the peasantry, except when Ulster tenant-right prevailed, lived on the cow-acre system described by Mr. Mill, or were at best but tenants-at-will liable to eviction at the caprice of their landlord. they were worse off in every respect than the Behar ryot of the present time, for they had not even Act VIII. to protect them. In both Ireland and Behar the landlords are described of the same type. Then we are told that in Ireland, the middle-man of the old times was identical with the ticcadar of Behar. There was also the village mahajun who was technically termed in Ireland "a gombeen man." His *role* was to advance cash or frequently oatmeal or other kinds of food to the small cultivator, at extravagant rates of interest, taking payment at the reaping of the crop. The village mukhtar also, was aptly represented by the low village attorney, now extinct, and the time-honoured *latial*, it is to be feared, has even still an occasional representative in the gentleman, depicted by *Punch*, as waiting with a blunderbus behind a wall and nervously anxious lest the object of his solicitude the approaching landlord, should have met with an *accident* on the road. But emigration and legislation have improved the condition of the Irish peasantry, and the writer asks why should not the same measures bring about the same results in Behar. Emigration may not be feasible at present, but he says that "if the same forces—fixity of tenure and compensation for improvements—be applied to Behar, they might bring forth results equal to the great and happy changes which have taken place in Ireland within a very few years."

The parallel does not, however, hold good on all points. In the first place, though the Irish were conquered by the English, and though there is still a feeling of isolation among a class of Irishmen from the British nation at large, the Catholic Emancipation and other measures have placed the Englishman and the Irishman on an equal political footing. The Irishman has the same voice in Parliament that the Englishman has, though the representatives of Ireland in the supreme legislature are far more limited in number. India has no Parliament, and Behar has consequently no voice in the legislation or the administration of the country. Ireland is ahead in education, but Behar is benighted; not a single class in the latter province is advanced in intellectual progress. Ireland suffers from the evils of absentee landlordism, but the landholders of Behar are generally resident proprietors. Ireland has no such class of middle-men as the indigo planters, who being kith and kin of the governing class and therefore carrying enormous influence, lord over the landholder and the ryot. The system of indigo cultivation impedes ordinary agriculture, and trenches upon the best lands of the ryot. The planter has no permanent interest in the soil, and where the zemindar is avaricious, he sells his tenantry body and soul to him, but where he is visited with qualms of conscience he is unable to hold his ground, as his planter opponent bears him down by his irrestible influence. Then the Irish peasant is more demonstrative than the Behar ryot. The *lathi* is not so frequently pressed into service in Behar as the blunder-buss in Ireland, for the former is far more obedient to the law and far more attached to his landlord than the latter. The Behar ryot certainly clings to the soil, but he has no notion whether he has an occupancy right or not, for although the law has conferred that right upon him, he rarely asserts it in a court of law. Owing to over-population the demand for land is great in Behar, and competition for land necessarily tends to high rent. In no other part of India is the ryot we may say more rack-rented than in Behar. The rent in his case represents a share of the gross produce of the land varying from one-half to one-third. It is this high rate of rent, which lies at the root of the misfortunes from which the Behar ryot suffers.

Emigration as the writer in the *Pioneer* says, is not feasible at present, but legislative amendment is necessary. The ticcadari system should be put an end to; and the rate of rent should be fixed by law. We would not suggest a violent interference with existing rights, but rights however old or legal must give way when the question is one of subsistence for the poor tenant. If with ordinary care and prudence he cannot make the two ends meet under the existing rate of rent that rate of rent must be altered. We are curious to know what recommendations the Behar Rent Commission have made on this point. The condition-of-the-Behar-Ryot question cannot and ought not to be long deferred.

THE ENGLISH TRADE AND FOREIGN TARIFFS.

THE English people are feeling the burden of foreign tariffs upon their trade. A Deputation lately waited upon Lord Salisbury, the Foreign Secretary, to represent to him the necessity of some action for the relief of English trade from the crushing influence of protection on the Continent and in America. The spokesman of the deputation said that "goods were charged such a duty that they could not compete with those of the French; that the exports from Yorkshire to abroad had fallen in three years from three millions to less than one million sterling; that the duties charged by America reached from 70 to 80 and even to 200 per cent. on many of our

articles; and that the great distress in England was mainly due to the competition arising between her and foreign nations, one cause of it being the much longer hours labourers worked abroad than there." Lord Salisbury admitted the evil. With regard to the treaty with France about textile fabrics His Lordship said, "I have represented to the French Government that unless seven or eight months' notice can be given to the textile manufacturers at this season of the year our trade will be seriously affected. The denunciation of the treaty was undoubtedly a very deplorable proceeding. It was done suddenly, at two days' notice, in the absence of the Minister specially charged with such matters —a man whose name is well known as an enlightened partisan of Free Trade, M. Leon Say. It was done in his absence, and I might almost say without his knowledge, and it was done without any definite view of the policy of the French Government which it was proposed to substitute for that which it was abandoning. The result is that we have no certainty as to whether the French Government will adhere to this changed policy or whether they will revert to the old policy. Since that denunciation occurred the Government of France has changed, the Ministers have changed, a new element has been imported into the Legislature, and any one who watches their proceedings may see that the attention of their Parliament is occupied by matters which perhaps do not concern human happiness so deeply, but which are more interesting than questions of commercial legislation; and the result is that it depends on the accidents of Parliamentary procedure whether this uncertainty of which we complain will be put a stop to. It is not a matter, as you will easily see, over which the English Government can exercise any kind of control; it is an internal matter for the decision of the French Chambers themselves. We have represented our views as emphatically as we could do and we shall continue to do so. I earnestly hope that we may persuade the French Government, at all events, to renew the treaty which has gone by until they have definitely made up their mind as to the precise character of the commercial policy which they mean to follow." Again: "Commercial treaties are a departure, I believe it is admitted, from the extreme rigour of economic orthodoxy. It was said by Luthur, I think, that if you sinned at all it was always desirable that you should sin handsomely; and it would have been very much better if this resolution to depart from a commercial orthodoxy had been taken at an earlier time when there were more articles upon our tariffs which it was possible to sacrifice in exchange for the remissions we might obtain. We delayed. At one time it was against our principles to go to market at all. We delayed going to market until we had very little money left in our pockets, and the result is that the transactions we are able to negotiate are not of an advantageous or extensive character." Thus Lord Salisbury practically acknowledged his helplessness in the matter. He went on:

A good deal has been said about protectionist views in this country and elsewhere. There is no doubt a remarkable change of feeling in many quarters, and it is one of the melancholy results of the present depression that both our recent commercial and our recent philanthropic action are being, as we have heard to-day, very largely called in question, and that if the depression lasted speculative objection might take a practical form; but my own impression is that it is not a revival of protectionist theory which is mainly responsible for the efforts being made in various parts of the world to raise tarriffs. There is still a strong protectionist feeling, but that alone would not have been sufficient. Everywhere Governments are in want of money, and the easiest way to get money, and galling your subjects least, is to raise it by indirect taxation, and when Government want a money by indirect taxation and when manufacturers want protection by indirect taxation, the Governments and the manufacturers come together and there is a force which nothing can resist. If you look around, the sinner who has begun the recent trouble is our very good friend and ally the Emperor of Austro-Hungary, but it is known there that financial considerations occupy a very conspicuous place in the motives inducing the recent proceedings of that Government. So there is a good deal of talk, and I fear something more than talk of the growing of indirect taxation in Germany. But there again, there have been serious deficits to meet, and consequently the Government has wanted money. And the reason why that appears to be a more satisfactory state of things than if we had to attribute it to a change of opinion in the world and in the current of thoughts in the matter of protection is that it is more remediable. When the world settles down again and the Eastern question disappears, I hope that Governments will not spend so much of their money as they do in hostile demonstrations and hostile action, and that peace and quiet will return. With peace and quiet those Governments which have suffered the most will, no doubt become more economical and will have less want of money and have less need to resort to taxation.

Has the above any moral for India? Yes, it has a most significant moral.

Lord Salisbury said that the protective tariffs of the Continent were not due to the growth of a protectionist feeling but to the financial exigencies of the great States of Europe. The tariffs were an indirect source of revenue, which those States could not give up for fiscal reasons, and Lord Salisbury practically supported their policy on that ground. But in India the cotton duties as shewn by the Tariff Commission had not a protective effect, and yet Lord Salisbury for the sake of party interests initiated an agitation against them, and Lord Lytton has for the present sacrificed at the shrine of his Party one-fifth of a million of revenue, which it is feared will ultimately rise to about half a million. On the Continent the English Government has no influence, but with regard to India it is the arbiter of its destiny. So with regard to the Continent the Government can only indulge itself in inconsequential talk, but with regard to India it can issue a fiat as sure as fate. And under that fiat one-fifth of the revenue derived by India from the cotton tariff is gone, while the action of the Continental States as regards tariff revenue is practically commended! Such is the difference in the political situation of India and the Continent.

THE STATESMAN.

IN the present condition of Indian affairs if the India Reform party should wish to strengthen their position, they should seek to influence public opinion in England, for the battle of Indian progress must now be fought out there. Of late increased attention is paid to Indian matters, the English press and the English public take more interest in Indian questions, but there is no organ in the press specially devoted to Indian interests, nor is sufficient or reliable information always brought to bear upon Indian discussions. We therefore hail with great satisfaction the contemplated move of Mr. Robert Knight to establish a first class Indian journal in England. We give the prospectus below:

PROSPECTUS.

Will be published in London, about June next.

THE STATESMAN.

"*A new weekly paper devoted to the discussion of political questions, and especially to a consideration of the economic and administrative reforms, called for by the present condition of India, and our relations with that Empire The Journal will be a high class periodical, published in London, in close correspondence with the* Statesman and Friend of India *in Calcutta*"

"There are many cogent reasons why such a paper as we propose to establish, should receive the support of our countrymen at home. When the Government of India was transferred from the Court of Directors to the Crown, it was inevitable that, sooner or later, the initiative in policy and legislation should also be changed from Calcutta to London. The effects of this transfer are, that the authorities in India are relieved from responsibility to even such feeble public opinion as there exists; while from the ignorance and indifference that prevail at home, the Indian Government in London becomes more despotic than ever. A Government which rules India from Calcutta cannot entirely close its eyes and ears to the effect of its measures upon the people; but an irresponsible Bureucracy attempting to govern India from Downingstreet, legislates in the dark. It can know nothing of the wants of the people, except what is to be gathered from official reports, prepared so as to suit its wishes. The only way to correct the evil, is to raise up in England an enlightened interest in India, by making known from free and unbiassed sources of information, the veritable state of the country and the character of the administration. In order to do this effectually, it is essential that the London journal should have its roots, so to speak, in India. For Western ideas are a solvent of tremendous power; and under their influence, India is changing with a rapidity which must be watched to be understood. It results from this, that an English journal desiring to disseminate the truth regarding India, must obtain its information fresh, and fresh from writers in immediate contact with the facts, convictions, wishes, and aspirations which they delineate. By the establishment of a London *Statesman*, in direct connection with the *Statesman* in Calcutta, this object will be accomplished.

"Again, all history bears testimony to the fact, that a Government not exposed to the bracing atmosphere of free criticism, becomes corrupt and inefficient. Among Englishmen at least, this may be assumed as a political axiom. We should all of us feel that if personal rule were set up in England, the national greatness and prosperity would swiftly wither and be lost. And yet, by a curious inconsistency, it is by means of personal irresponsible rule that we have thought to secure the prosperity of India, and the happiness of its people. This political miracle has not come to pass. Englishmen entrusted with despotic power, have too often succumbed to its corrupting influences. They have learned to believe that in *their* case, might was right; that because they were entrusted with a mission to elevate and improve the people of India, they might in their dealings with that people dispense with those moral laws without which no elevation of character is possible. Everything was to be done *for* the people; nothing was to be done *by* the people. And the consequence has been that the people of India have been treated by us as a *corpus vile*, on which administrative theorists and crotchet-mongers had full power to experiment as they pleased. There has been neither continuity of principle, nor consistent purpose in our administration, but a series of vast experiments, precipitate in their inception, and disastrous in their consequences. Thus it is, that, at the close of a century of British rule, carried on to a ceaseless chorus of self-congratulation, we find these singular effects:—A profound gulf existing between rulers and ruled; a peasantry sunk in poverty and indebtedness, and swept away in millions by periodical famines; an army the most costly in the world and yet so deficient in organisation that we cannot, in three months, collect 30,000 men on our own frontier; a heavy public debt; an increasing expenditure; and the Empire on the very verge of bankruptcy. We do not say that this comprises the whole of the picture, or that there are not brighter scenes to be found in it. But this we do say, that the above facts are strictly true and they demand that we should cease from contemplating, Narcissus-like our own perfections and try to ascertain how and why we have so grievously failed. But this again is impossible, unless a clearer and more accurate knowledge of India, is generated in England, than at present prevails there.

"Lastly, each succeeding year exhibits more clearly that the entire foreign policy of Great Britain revolves round our Indian Empire. Peace or war in the mother-country, depends upon the opinions formed by the Government of the day, as to the degree of peril which menaces India from this or that Power. At this very time, we are engaged in a war, the injustice and cowardice of which are patent, because Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues think that something must be done to check the progress of Russia in Central Asia. Urged onward by this vague desire to do something, they estranged the Amir Shere Ali by persistently menacing his independence; and then made that estrangement the justification for carrying their menaces into execution. Even assuming that Englishmen were willing to overlook the profligacy of such a policy, they cannot afford to treat it with indifference. For it is certain that the costs of an occupation of Affghanistan, will have to be defrayed by them. The "scientific frontier" is a meaningless absurdity. If we annex any portion of Affghanistan, we shall be compelled at no distant date to annex the whole. It is absolutely certain that India will not be able to furnish the funds for such an acquisition; and the burden must therefore, fall upon Great-Britain. Are the British tax-payers willing to pay ten millions a year for the doubtful advantage of a "scientific frontier"? Nearly two years ago, the Calcutta *Statesman* detected the designs of Lord Beaconsfield's Government, and warned its readers of what was coming. But in Indian official circles, its warnings were unheeded; and in England unheard. Had there been in London such an organ of information regarding India, it is wellnigh certain that the present war would have been averted. For at every steps, the misrepresentations of Government would have been brushed aside, and their veritable policy laid bare; a healthy and enlightened public opinion would have had time to form; and Lord Beaconsfield's policy of "surprising" the country into a war, by a string of sensational falsehoods, would have been rendered impossible.

"But though India will be our speciality, the paper we establish will not be exclusively Indian, but will deal with the whole range of English politics, domestic as well as foreign insular as imperial. Social questions and current literature will also receive their due share of regard therein. What we aim at, is a highclass Liberal paper, interested in all matters in which the nation at large is interested, discussing them in the light of advanced Liberal principles, and accepting as the expression of our policy, the old Liberal sentiment—"The cause of civil and religious liberty all over the world." The idea is to establish a weekly organ of advanced Liberalism, conducted by earnest Christian gentlemen, whose interests in Indian affairs is paramount by the circumstance of their connection with the country, and exact knowledge of its affairs and administration. It will contain a weekly summary of the latest news from all the Indian papers, brought down to date by the latest telegraphic advices, and reviewed in their light. There is no such paper now, and the conception is believed to be a sound one. Our hope is to awaken by means of the paper, a deeper interest in India, and higher sense of our responsibilities as its rulers, than, unhappily, at present exists; and to do this by floating Indian affairs into public notice, on the strength of the Imperial and domestic interests which they so vitally affect.

We give the prospectus *in extenso*, because to all intents and purposes it serves as a manifesto of the India Reform Party, whom Mr. Knight represents and whom it is his object to strengthen. He possesses peculiar qualifications for the performance of this self-imposed but highly important task. He is a veteran Indian journalist; with an experience extending over about a quarter of a century; there is not an Indian question, the history and various bearings of which are not within his ken; he is acquainted with Indian life in all its phases, and his knowledge is chastened by an honorable feeling and generous sympathy with the people not ordinarily met with among Englishmen resident in this country. In the dark days of the Mutiny he fought "Bloody Buist" and men like him in defence of the poor Indians. At the time

of the Indigo Revolution in Bengal he was the fearless champion of the down-trodden ryot. He has always been strong on questions of finance and economy, and has exercised considerable influence on the proper elucidation of those questions. Since he has transferred his labours to Calcutta he has set an example of fearless championship of the reasonable, the right, and the righteous, which, notwithstanding differences of opinion, cannot fail to command admiration. If there is one journal in India which does not hesitate to call a spade a spade, it is the *Statesman*. Although the "Powers that be" may deny the influence of this paper, may denounce it, may hate it, still they cannot ignore it, resist it, or sit down upon it. This was notably made clear in the case of the scarcity in the North West Provinces last year. Mr. Knight is personally known to many public men in England, is in fact in correspondence with some of them, and is thus in a position to mould their opinions, and through them those of the governing class in England on Indian questions. He leaves a coadjutor in Calcutta in the person of Mr. Riach, who has already given ample evidence of first-rate abilities and high principles. With the *Statesman* thus working at the two points of the political compass of India, viz. London and Calcutta, it may render most valuable services to this country. But its usefulness and potency will greatly depend upon our own countrymen. The English public cannot be expected to support a paper, which will be maintained chiefly in the interest of India; it is therefore the paramount duty of the Indians to support it. Native princes, zemindars, merchants, lawyers, and others, who are directly or indirectly interested in Indian questions, or take a patriotic pride in the advancement and welfare of their country, should one and all contribute their quota to make the *Statesman* in England a success. The exceedingly low rate of subscription viz., Rs. 10 per annum inclusive of postage, would place the journal within the reach of all classes of readers. No educated native, we are humbly of opinion, ought to be without a copy of this paper; and wealthy native gentlemen should subscribe for a number of copies, each according to his means, and present the same to public schools and libraries and reading rooms in their respective towns or districts. Such a liberality will serve a two-fold object; it will help the cause of Indian advocacy in England and of political education in India. We believe Mr. Knight leaves this country in a few weeks, and those, who wish success to his project, should not delay, sendig in their names as subscribers to his journal.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to announce that all the capital required for the construction of the Darjeeling Steam Tramway has been subscribed.

WE HAVE received the following latest telegrams from the Press Commissioner:

Rumours continue to reach India from China of an alleged English expedition to Thibet. They appear to have been brought to notice by the consul at Chungching foo and by a French Missionary at the same place, through the consul at Hankow. The Government of India has no knowledge of any English Missions to Thibet.

On the 5th January last the Austrian Military Mission sent to Teheran by the Emperor of Austria in accordance with a request made by the Shah when in Vienna last summer reached the Persian Capital. The Mission consists of Colonel de Schonowsky, a Major, four captains, five Lieutenants, a Bandmaster and a Military Secretary. They are under a contract to remain in the Persian service, for 3 years during which period they give up their Austrian pay and promotion without however losing their seniority.

ON WEDNESDAY last Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, Barrister-at-law, brother of the well-known Barrister, Mr. Monomohun Ghose, left for England as delegate of the Indian Association for the purpose of agitating matters. Although he goes as the accredited agent of the Indian Association, practically he will appear before the bar of English public opinion as the representative of all India. His immediate object is to arrange for the presentation of the Civil Service memorials adopted in the different Presidencies last year, but the scope of his operations will embrace all important Indian topics of the day, we mean, the cost of the Affghan war, the remission of the cotton duties, the remedial measures for the prevention of famine, adequate representation of Indian tax-payers in the administration of the finances, and the like. We hope Mr. Lalmohun's stay in England will be long enough to secure a fair modicum of success for his mission.

WE ARE sincerely sorry to record the demise of the *Shome Prokash* under Lord Lytton's Press Act. Our contemporary did not make his appearance on Monday last as usual. The career of the *Shome Prokash* is a bright page in the history of vernacular journalism in Bengal. It was first projected by Pundit Eswar Chunder Vidyasagor, who gave it the name it bore, but circumstances induced the illustrious Pundit to abandon the idea the moment it was born, and he made over his bantling to Pundit Dwarkanath Vidyabhusun, the then Professor of Literature, Sanskrit College. Pundit Dwarkanath was aided by an able staff, and under their conjoint labours the *Shome Prokash* made a revolution in vernacular journalism. The old vernacular papers, the *Bhaskur* and the *Provakur* had fallen into the yellow sere of life, and were unable to follow the advanced spirit of the age. The educated classes wanted a vernacular paper, which while eschewing low personalities would address the mind in a language at once reasonable and respectable. The *Shome Prokash* supplied that desideratum. Its success paved the way for other vernacular papers; in fact it was the pioneer of that progress, which has subsequently marked the Vernacular Press of Bengal. After a successful career of more than twenty years Pundit Dwarkanath finds it necessary to close his paper. This is a national misfortune. In his latter days he might not have exercised due discrimination in the insertion of matter in his paper, but he has always meant well, and deserves the sympathy of all right-minded men.

THERE is a perceptible easiness in the rice-market in Calcutta, and the comparatively low price, which is a rupee and a quarter less than what it was two months ago has given the poorer classes much relief. The present retail price is from Rs. 3-11 to 3-12-6. But the export trade in rice and other food grains is rather dull. The total export of food-grains from Calcutta in January of this year was 16,17,692 mds. and the quantity in the corresponding month of last year was 19,91,625 mds. The arrivals in Calcutta in January 1879 aggregated 30,08,274 mds. against 25,65,521 mds. in 1878. There is a difference of more than 2 lakhs of mds. in rice and paddy in the imports of January of the two years.

There was also a great fall in the imports of European cotton goods in Calcutta during the month of January last, the value being Rs. 70,45,462, but the value of imports of these goods in the corresponding month of last year was Rs. 1,42,87,457 or more than double according to declared value. The reduced importations and cheap prices have helped the dealers to clear their godowns of the accumulations of former years. Though the value of imported piece-goods and twist in last January was about 70½ lakhs, that of the same goods distributed over the country and sent to other ports was nearly a crore and forty lakhs.

WE BELIEVE there is at last a fair chance of Calcutta being provided with a workable Tramway. The history of the last experiment is well known. It was forced upon the Corporation by Government, and it collapsed owing to sad betrayal by Government. If the Government had not given the Eastern Bengal Railway Company permission to open a new terminus at Chitpore, which diverted the whole jute and grain traffic from Calcutta, upon which the prospects of the municipal tramway were chiefly founded, and if it had not similarly accorded leave to the Port Commissioners to lay down a line of their own for intercepting that traffic, the Municipal project would have undoubtedly proved successful. But what is done cannot be recalled. In the meantime the Government had consulted the representative public bodies in the capital as to the proper agency for carrying on the tramway, and they unanimously declared themselves in favour of private enterprize. Following the opinion thus expressed the present Municipal Commissioners have received tenders. The first offer came from Mr. Kittredge, who is the author of the Bombay Tramway, but his terms were not sufficiently liberal, and he has subseqnently withdrawn his application. The second offer has been made by Messrs. Upton and Souttar on behalf of the English firm of Messrs. Parish and Co, who we understand have executed the most important tramway lines in the United Kingdom. The terms offered by them are as follows:

Annual rental Rs. 3,000 per mile double track.
Ditto Rs. 2,000 per mile single track.
The roadway and eighteen inches on either side to be kept up by the tenderer.
Consideration. Exemption from Municipal taxation on the horses and vehicles of the Company.
After the five years granted for construction and increased rent of Rs. 250 per mile every four years, until at the end of 21 years, a maximum rent of Rs. 4,000 per mile double and 3,000 per mile single shall be reached.
Purchase Clause. After 21 years and after every seven years succeeding—
The option to take over the entire undertaking on guaranteeing the shareholders, 7 per cent on their invested capital.
The same, and the Municipality or concessionaire to have running powers over Messrs. Parish and Co.'s system a far may be necessary free of any charge.

We observe that a contemporary takes exception to the action of the Commissioners in not inviting tenders by advertizement. If he had remembered that when the late Justices had resolved to make over their tramway to a private company, and invited tenders by advertizement, not one offer was made, and that the only offer received was that of Messrs. Macallister and Co., which however was obtained through private negociations. Messrs. Parish and Co. would not have offered the above terms, if they had been invited by public advertizement to make a tender.

SOMETIMES the real truth comes out in anger. It appears that the members of the Oudh Commission are very angry because of the rumoured appointment of Mr. Mahmood, son of the Hon'ble Syud Ahmed, and one of this precious body thus vents his wrath:

The silent millions of Oudh await the rising of the curtain which shall reveal to them all that they are to gain for the loss of their separate Government and the dimmed prestige of their province. In the programme that has just been published they look, but look in vain, for one trace of consideration for their comfort or contentment. To them old ways are dear, new fangles detestable; and, to say truth, they do not strongly yearn to be experimented upon by waifs and strays from Mysore, interesting young innovators from Aligarh, and the new and noisy product of the hot scramble for preferment between esurient little Neo-Mahomedans and Hindus of "advanced western"—boots.

Of course the appointment of Mr. Mahmood has nothing to do with the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces, but it is edifying that the local officials take the names of "the silent millions," when their own loaves and fishes are in jeopardy. This is the way English sympathies for Indians are created in certain places.

THE FOLLOWING official report from Babu Kedar Nath Roy, Overseer, Public Works Department, Commillah, regarding the late storm at Tipperah, has been placed at our disposal:

In continuation of my No. 51, dated the 13th instant, I have the honor to report that this day I went to Jorekurn and saw the state of things perfectly strange and extraordinary. At dusk, on the 12th instant, came on an uncommonly strong whirlwind, extending over a breadth of about a quarter of a mile, proceeding from west to east, and sweeping away everything that fell in its way. It lasted about a quarter of an hour and within such a small time devastated completely the country within its range. The bungalow and its out-offices, which have two large tanks on their sides, has been entirely swept away. Its materials and furniture have been torn to pieces and thrown all over the tanks. Nothing to be seen of the masonry platform on which the bungalow was situated and in its vicinity, as if some one has cleared the site with a sweep. Even the sal posts have been twisted, broken to pieces, and thrown at a distance. Four men who took shelter in the bungalow had their bones and skulls broken by constant beating and were found dead on the edge of the water of the tanks. On the approach road of a bridge south of Jorekurn, six inches of earth were taken away for

a distance of about 50 feet as if excavated with a spade ; and the metallic posts of telegraph wire have been twisted and broken ; such was the force of the wind.

WHILE the whole Press of India, both European and Native, almost in one voice is upholding the address of the British Indian Association on the cotton duties and condemning the reply of the Viceroy thereto, the Calcutta Correspondent of the *Times* has telegraphed such a summary of the transaction as to mislead public opinion in England altogether. Does the *Times* pay its correspondent to misrepresent public opinion in India? Strange to say that while the correspondent has reported the substance of the reply of the Viceroy, he has not given one argument of the memorial of the Association. This is writing history!

WE HAVE much pleasure in reproducing from the columns of a contemporary the following testimony to the services of the troops of the Native chiefs on the frontier:

The Panjab chiefs' contingent has undergone the "baptism of fire" The camp here was fired into last week at different points on the same night, and the sentries returned the fire, not freely nor excitedly, but carefully and reservedly in a manner that would be creditable to well-trained troops. More recently, some Waziris carried off a few of Nabha's camels while out grazing, not far from camp, but they were quickly followed by the chivalry of Nabha, which had "mounted in hot haste" and was successful in the chase The pursuit was headed by a young English gentleman of the Nahan troops, who had a few of his own men with him, and the camels, which had been led far into the Waziri hills, were brought back triumphantly to camp. Last night again the camp was aroused by several shots, the marauders having been foiled by the alacrity of sentries.

THE INDIAN currency question is beginning to attract general attention. The loss by exchange is very heavy, and trade with India necessarily suffers. In order to arrest the loss if possible the Secretary of State has applied to Parliament for authority to borrow £10,000,000 for the defrayal of the Home Charges. It is hoped that the virtual suspension of the India Council drafts will ease the silver market. In the meantime commercial bodies are cogitating over the silver question. We read that "on the 6th of March a deputation from the Liverpool Chamber met the Manchester Chamber to lay their views before them. The deputation attributed the present depression very much to the discrediting of silver money, and urged, as the only thing which would bring prosperity again, the rehabilitation of silver by the leading nations of the world agreeing to accept the bi-metallic system, to coin both gold and silver at a fixed rate, and make them an equally good legal tender. The question will be further discussed by both Chambers." We would still urge our idea of a uniform silver coin for all British possessions. The "nations of the world" are not amenable to English control, and they cannot therefore be expected to accept an arrangement for the benefit of British India, but the flag of England waves over an empire in which the sun never sets, and if she promulgates a uniform silver coin within her own dominions, it will be enough for the purposes of her commerce. Gradually the example of England may be followed by other independent and civilized nations of the world.

WE GIVE a prominent insertion to the following pertinent remarks of the *Pioneer*:

The Indian Government has only itself to thank for the outcry raised on the subject of the Famine Insurance Fund. It has spoken and still speaks with two voices. The Viceroy in his reply, dated March the 8th, to the British Indian Association, spoke as follows:—The sole purpose of the additional taxation was preservation of the lives of the people of India from the effects of famine. Whether the particular measures adopted for that purpose were or were not judiciously desired, is a question fairly open to "unprejudiced discussion." It would seem from these words that some measures had been taken to protect India against famine. But the only measures consisted in additional taxation. Sir John Strachey, in the *Gazette* of March the 15th, confesses that no measures have been taken. Again, last year in his speech of March the 12th, the Viceroy speaks of the Famine Insurance Fund as raised" not for general purposes, but for the construction of a particular class of public works, "described as "extension of irrigation and a complete system of cheap railroads, primarily and specially adopted to a goods traffic, to be carried out and maintained by the Local Governments, "with the minimum interference on the part of the Government of India." On the other hand, Sir John Strachey, in his speech delivered on the 9th February, spoke as follows:—It seems to have been supposed by some" (he referred, we presume, to the Viceroy, who, as we saw above, still entertains this supposition) "that the primary object of the Government of India was to give to the Local Governments the proceeds of these new taxes, and to transfer to them, in some mysterious manner, certain indefinite obligations in relation to the future charges arising from famine There could be no greater mistake, and I am sure that I have never said anything to justify it. (Sir John Strachey may never have been guilty of such language, but as the Viceroy evidently shares in this mistake, small persons feel justified). These great calamities can only be met by aid of the resources of the Government of India. Although we shall use the Local Governments as our agents in levying these taxes, their proceedwill go into the Imperial Treasury." In view of theseinconsistent statements and of the fact that these taxes are, according to the frank confession of Sir John Strachey, to be used, if necessary, for general purposes, it would seem better not to speak any more of the Famine Insurance Fund, but of the Bankruptcy Insurence Fund. We are sure that the Viceroy must feel acutely on the subject; as he told the British Indian Association that it was a calumny to suppose that the extrataxes have been levied for any other purpose than to secure "the greatest protection which could practically be provided for the people of India against the calamities of future famine. At the end of this years financial statement "the imperative duty of making provision for protecting the country against famine "is piously proclaimed, and a surplus of 1,500,000 a year is regarded as necessary but it is thought wise for the present to abstain from imposing any fresh burdens on the country We gather that this Januslike attitude is still to be maintianed and where there is a deficit, fresh taxes may be levied to secure the "Famine Insurance Fund." The wolf was more candid to little Red riding hood, for he confessed his object at last.

The saying goes—rats leave the sinking vessel. When the *Pioneer* has been deserting Straheyism, it is manifest that its days are numbered.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Major Sandeman telegraphs that on arriving on twenty-fourth at Baghan he heard from friendly Mallicks that Yhob and Boree Mallicks headed by Shah Jehan were advancing on our camp with their army bent on fighting. Similar intelligence was communicated by the Vedettes. the column under Major Keen immediately prepared for action. The attacking far advanced in battle array on our troops, was met by combined movement of all three arms and in ten minutes utterly defeated and routed. It numbered two thousand fighting men. Shah Jehan and other Mallicks personally commanded. In retreating they lost 140 killed and many wounded. besides 25 prisoners. Our loss two Sepoys. First Punjab Infantry killed. Major Chapman eighth Bengal Cavalry sword cut and five wounded. Our troops were skillfully handled by Major Keen and great gallantry displayed by first Punjab Infantry who first attacked and then pursued flying enemy for three hours over high hills. The Yhob and Boree people are of different tribe from Baghan Malliks who are dumars and entreated our aid against the Boree people

A small force under Major Humfrey with Dr. Duke on special political duty was recently detached via Mushki, through Shorawak and Sharood, two loutlying districts of Pesheen Collectorate to purchase Camels and supplies for Candahar and Pesheen forces. On the twenty seventh this force was attacked near Shorawak by number of Baretchi from 800 to 2000. The enemy were defeated and retreated in fair order, leaving sixty men dead on the ground and 25 wounded who were taken prisoners On our side four men first Punjab infantry were wounded none killed. Troops behaved splendidly. Since the fight five Malliks given themselves up. Two Malliks were killed, one wounded. Baretchi force said to have completely dispersed

Lahore 1st *April*, 8*h* 40*m*.—In consequence of rumours of threatened attacks by some of the unfriendly tribes in the villages in the Jellalabad and Lughman districts, General Gough with four squadrons, four guns and a thousand infantry has gone to Futtehabad ; and General Macpherson with two squadrons Mountain Battery and twelve hundred infantry to Charbagh.

Lahore 1st *April*, 15*h* 44*m*.—Mr. Freyer telegraphs on the thirty-first from Leghari Barkhan through Rajanpore, that he was to march on the thirtieth with a commissariat officer, to look after supplies for General Biddulph's column. Major Sandeman reached Thull on the twenty-seventh. News from Candahar state that on the twenty-eighth a party of camel men returning with forage to camp under escort of two sappers, were waylaid by eighteen armed robbers about four miles from Candahar. The sappers behaved very well, killing two and wounding one assailant, driving them off : one sapper and two camel men were wounded.

General Biddulph telegraphs from Chunam through Quetta first April. All quiet. Panizai Chiefs Kalul and Karem had been to see him and Colonel Browne. The Postal Chowkeys engaged by Major Sandeman were doing their work. General Biddulph was to march to Diani on the second and advancing daily to Smalan.

From Jellalabad the Khagianis assembled in force about 5000, and threatened General Gough, who moved out and had a sharp and successful encounter. The 10th Hussars and Guides cavalry made brilliant charge and cut up 300 of the enemy. Major Wigram Battye of the Guides cavalry and Lieutenant Wiseman 17th foot were killed. Total casualties two British and one native officer, three rank and file killed ; three native officers and 28 rank and file wounded. The other column under General Macpherson returning from Lughman as Azmutoolah Khan and followers fled. General Tytler with remainder of the 2nd Brigade advanced to reinforce General Gough on the night of the 2nd. No more bodies of the drowned men of 10th Hussars have been recovered. Lieutenant Harford's and those of 27 men are still missing : nineteen bodies have been recovered and buried. The late Ameer's treasure and Sirdars are coming in to Yacoob at Cabool.

The squadron tenth Hussars following squadron eleventh Bengal Lancers, across Cabul River and yielding to the strength of current left the ford which is sixty feet wide and average depth two and half feet and went over rapid into deep water. It is assumed that just at that moment a wave or spate came down as column of tenth 140 yards long was suddenly carried into deep water. No other way of accounting how long column could all instantaneously have been washed off the ford. Immediately after accident. River was reforded by some of the men without accident General Gough on the second sent out two small reconnoitring parties from Futtehabad thirty cavalry each. Both parties were fired on and fell back. Later the picquets reported masses of men assembling close to the camp. General Gough got force under arms and leaving a guard at camp advanced and found Khugianis holding strong position two miles from the Camp Our force was four guns Horse artillery three Troops tenth Hussars three Troops, Guides Cavalry 700 infantry. Artillery opened fire but retired as enemy advanced meantime infantry made continuous advance. Enemy hesitating, cavalry charged. Guides to the front Hussars right front which flank enemy were endeavouring to turn charged completely defeated enemy who fled were pursued some four or five miles Infantry occupied entrenched ridge and with artillery fired on retreating enemy. Our loss killed two British Officers one native officer, one private, seventeenth two sowars Guides six horses wounded. Three native officers Guides one Gunner, three men seventeenth seven men hussars 26 sowars, Guides 28 horses, Guides one horse artillery, ten horses Hussars, Nine men are dangerously wounded enemy's loss estimated 400 killed and 100 wounded. One standard and large quantity of Arms captured.

MONEY MARKET.

(*April* 5, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	92	6 *a*	92	10
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	„	97	0 *a*		
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	„	96	8 *a*	97	0
4½	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4 p. ct.				
4½	Per Cent. of 1878 (1893).....	„	97	6 *a*	98	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1859-60(1879)	„	Nominal.			

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 15 years (1882) .	Rs.	100	4 *a*	100	8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs.	106	0 *a*	106	8
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	„	106	8 *a*	107	0
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ...	„	107	8 *a*	108	8
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	„	108	8 *a*	109	0
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890) ...	„	110	8 *a*	111	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892) ...	„	110	8 *a*	111	8
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	„	101	8 *a*	102	0

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
Moharanee Shurnomoye, C.C. E Cossimbazar...	10	0	0
W. B. Maxwell Esq., Gowhatty.....	13	4	0
Ranchi Public Library	6	10	0
V. Ramaswamy Naido Esq, Davengerree.....	15	0	0
Head Master, Boloti School	6	10	0
Baboo Greesh Chunder Ghose, Rajmehal.....	9	13	0
„ Bhobany Persad, Modhoobani	20	0	0
„ Brindabone Chunder Ghose, Seebsagore...	13	4	0
„ Dwarka Nath Mookerjee, Ghatal.....	10	0	0
„ Kishen Lal Chowdry, Maldah	13	4	0
„ Nobo Krishna Mookerjee, Tezpore.....	4	8	0
„ Atool Behary Ghose, Rangpore	13	4	0
„ Doorga Churn Mookerjee, Ramchar	2	1	0
„ Bhagoboti Sahai, Jogsar	1	4	0
„ Hurry Mohun Banerjee, Secretary Reading Club, Durbhangah	10	0	0
„ Baldeo Persad, Seetapore	7	0	0
„ Kaly Kristo Mondol, Talygunge.....	1	8	0
„ Krishna Chunder Chatterjee, Krishnagore.	13	4	0
„ Kooldeep Narian, Hya Ghat	10	0	0
„ Nunda Lal Bhattachajee, Dingraghat	6	10	0
„ Kalipado Ghosal, Belghoria...	3	4	0
„ Kamini Kumar Dutt, Krishnaghur	6	10	0
„ Uma Churn Ghose, Jessore	6	10	0
„ Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty, Hooghly.....	7	10	0
„ Sree Nath Roy, Hooghly...	13	4	0
„ Parbutty Churn Mittra, Motiharee..	13	4	0
„ Kesob Chunder Dev, Seetapore.....	13	4	0
„ Lal Mohan Chowdry, Jogoddel.....	20	0	0
„ Bany Mabub Roy, Banda.....	6	10	0
„ Jodoo Nath Sett, Kishnaghur..	13	0	0
„ Aushotosh Roy Chowdry, Mozufferpore...	10	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*April* 2, 1879.

General.—The President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and the Secretary to that Society in the Departmet of Natural History, are appointed to be *ex-officio* members of the Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore.

Moulvi Moteeullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Bogra, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. H. Gillon, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April next.

Baboo Soorja Coomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Perozepore division of the Backergunge district, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th instant.

Mr. J. Nugent, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bettiah division of the Chumparun district, is allowed leave for ten days, to enable him to appear for examination in Hindee at high Proficiency Examination to be held in July next.

Mr. W D. Blyth, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24 Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for ten days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect frum the 4th April 1879.

Mr. J. D. Anderson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Meherpore division of the Nuddia district is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th April 1879, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. D. Gael, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, is appointed to have charge of the Meherpore division of the Nuddia district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. D. Anderson, or until further orders.

Mr. R. Cornish, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of that district, with effect from the date on which he may relieve Mr. R. D. Hime.

Mr. H. Beveridge, District and Sessions Judge of Rungpore, is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May 1879.

Mr. J. R. Hallet, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Beveridge, or until further orders.

Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Furreedpore, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May 1879.

Mr. W. F. Meres, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Furreedpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. W. Heysham, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector employed in acquiring land for the East Indian Railway, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he availed himself of it.

Baboo Medni Prosad Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Department by the Irrigation Department is posted to the Sudder Station of the Patna district.

Mr. A. A Wace, who was, under orders of the 17th ultimo, appointed to act temporarily as Inspector-General of Registration, is also appointed, under Section 7 of act XV of 1872, to act as Senior Marriage Registrar of Calcutta, and, under Section 7 of Act XV of 1865, to act as Registrar of Parsee marriages beyond the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the High Court, from the afternoon of the 6th to the afternoon of the 29th instant.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, who was, under orders of the 19th instant, appointed to act temporarily as Inspector-General of Registration, is also appointed, under Section 7 of Act XV of 1872, to act XV of 1865, to act as Registrar of Parsee marriages beyond the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the High Court. These appointments will have effect from the afternoon of the 29th in tant.

The furlough for seven months, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, granted to Mr. D. R. Lyall, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, under the orders of the 10th instant, will take effect from the 23rd instead of from the 29th proximo, as previously notified.

Captain H. Boileau, Cantonment Magistrate, Dinapore, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. R. Henry, Assistant Magistrate, and Collector, Patna, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to have charge of the Dinapore Cantonment Magistracy, during the absence, on leave, of Captain H. Boileau, or until further orders.

Baboo Protab Chunder Chatterjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Perozpore Backergunge, is allowed leave for one month, under Section, 9, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 6th ultimo.

Advertisements.

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN LONDON
About June next,
THE STATESMAN.

A new weekly paper devoted to the discussion of political questions, and especially to a consideration of the economic and administrative reforms, called for by the present condition of India and our relations with that Empire. The Journal will be a high class periodical, published in London, in correspondence with the Statesman and Friend of India in Calcutta.

The idea is to establish in London, a weekly organ of advanced Liberalism, conducted by gentlemen whose interest in Indian affairs is paramount, by the circumstance of their connection with the country, and exact knowledge of its affairs and administration.

But though India will be its speciality, the paper that we propose to establish, will not be exclusively Indian, but will deal with the whole range of English politics, domestic as well as foreign, insular as well as Imperial. Social questions and current literature will also receive their due share of regard therein. What we aim at, is a high class Liberal paper with an Indian *specialite*, interested in all matters in which the nation at large is interested, discussing them in the light of advanced Liberal principles, and accepting as the expression of our policy, the old Liberal sentiment—"The cause of Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world."

Our hope is to awaken by means of this paper, a deeper interest in India and a higher sense of our responsibilities as its rulers, than unhappily at present exist; and to do this, by floating Indian affairs into public notice, on the strength of the Imperial and domestic interest which they so vitally affect.

SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE, INCLUDING POSTAGE TO INDIA, Rs. 10 A YEAR.

Intending Subscribers will be good enough to send their names, addresses, and subcriptions, to Mr. Knight "Statesman Office," Calcutta.

"STATESMAN AND FRIEND OF INDIA" OFFICE,
Calcutta, 2nd April 1879.

To be ready by 15th April.

THE NEW STAMP ACT WITH·

Copious notes, a complete digest of English and Indian cases, comparative Tables of sections and Nos,. a chronological Table of stamp laws, Introduction, four Tables of stamp-duties, seven containing objects and Reason, speeches, &c., and Index.

By Baldeo Prasad, High Court Pleader, Sitapur (Oudh.)

Cash Price Rs. 3, postage as 3. Apply to—Messrs Brown &co., Calcutta: Messrs. Narayen &co. Bombay: Manager, Legal companion, Serampore: Head Master Kaistha Pathshala, Allahabad; to the compiler, Sittapur.

NOTICE.

In the Press, and will shortly be out my comprehensive Key to "Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare.

Russick Lal Sircar Superintendent, Kassi Nath School, Cassipore Road No. or at No. 19 Chassadhobapara Lane, Cossipore, via Barranagore Post Office. The 1st April 1879.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

Extension to the River Teesta.

Subject to the inspection and approval of the Consulting Engineer the extension from Rungpore to Kawnia, on the right bank of the Teesta, will be opened for Passenger and goods Traffic early in May next.

J. G. LINDSAY LT. COL. R. E.
Engineer-in-chief.

নূতন পুস্তক।

তুমি কি আমার ! অপূর্ব্ব নবন্যাস !!
এই চমৎকার পুস্তক খানি আমার নিকট পাওয়া যায়।
তিন খণ্ডে সম্পূর্ণ, মূল্য মায় মাসুল ২৷৷০ টাকা।
কালীকৃষ্ণ মণ্ডল, জমীদার। টালিগঞ্জ-কলিকাতা

BEST SETARAMPORE.

COKE AND COAL.

Pure Coke, not watered nor adulterated with burnt coal. Per maund ... ... As. 8
Burnt Coal, not watered 7¼

Cooly and cart hire to purchaser's house 7 to 12 as. according to distance. A cart carries 20 mds. Smaller quantities may be bought, but the cartage will be the same.

W. L. ATKINSON & CO.,
5, Old Court House Street.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE.

Special reduced rate for tobacco.

On and from 15th March 1879, Tobacco in consignments of 200 maunds and upwards will be carried over the Northern Bengal State and Eastern Bengal Railways at ½ a pie per maund per mile, with the addition of one anna six pie per maund as Ferry charge.

By order
Traffic Superintendent's Office, G. M. Drury,
Saidpur, 10th March 1879. *Traffic Superintendent.*

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE

Reduction of Jute Rate.

On and from 20th March unpressed Jute, in consignments of 200 maunds and above will be carried over the Northern Bengal State Railway for distances over 100 miles, at 10 per cent below the present special rate; with 10 pie per maund added as Ferry charge.

The Eastern Bengal Railway rate will be a through rate of 3 annas per maund from Damookdia to Calcutta, exclusive of usual loading charge.

By order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office,
Saidpur 19th March 1879.

Parasara Samhita with Bengali translation and Glossary by Jagganmohana Tarkalankar, price 1-8.

KEDARNATH BANERJI.
15, *Rosepara Lane, Calcutta.*

HOW TO BE WEALTHY

BEING A [illegible] FOR EVERY BODY.
Containing, the Most Essential Rules and Practical Hints and Suggestions for success in Life, and directing the Ways and Means—How to Earn, Save, Invest and Increase Money, and BE WEALTHY.

Price Rs. 2. with Postage, Rs. 2-4.
LEWIS & Co.
2, *Old Court House Corner, Calcutta.*

ROAD CESS WORKS, RUNGPORE.

Required for the office of the District Engineer Rungpore, a competent Draftsman, who can also survey with prismatic compass and level. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. Copies of testimonials to be accompanied by specimens of draftsmanship.

None but experienced and fully qualified men need apply.

C. H. RINGWOOD C. E.
District Executive Engineer Rungpore.
April 4th 1879.

Mayne's Penal Code, 7th. ed.	Rs.	6
Grapel's Elements of the Roman Civil Law	Re.	1
Farrell's Bengal Council Acts 1862-69 ...	Rs.	2
——Legislative Acts 1870-71 ...	Re.	1
Index containing the names and Geographical Positions of all places in the Maps of India	Rs.	2
Map of Bengal, 1873 in a port folio, prepared in the Surveyor General's Office...	,,	2
The Accountant's Vade-Mecum ...	,,	2
Papers connected with the reform of the system of Indian Weights and Measures.	,,	2
Duffs' Maharattas, 1740-85 vol. 2 Bombay.	,,	2
Indian and Australian Snake Poisoning...	,,	4
Calcutta Review one set		
Macnaghten's Select Report of Sudder D. A. 7 vols. Rs. 70	,,	50

*** Orders for the sale and purchase of Law Books undertaken at a small remuneration.

KADAR NATH BANERJEE.
15, *Bosepara Lane Calcutta.*

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday next, the 8th April 1879,

at 5 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To elect a Health Officer for the Town of Calcutta, in the room of Dr. Payne, who is about to relinquish the office.

R. WILLIAMSON.
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.
5th April 1879.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

STEAM COAL.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Engineer-in-Chief Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpur, up to noon on the 15th May 1879, for the supply of 7200 Tons of Steam Coal.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a sample of not less than 5 cwts. in bags distinctly marked with the Contractor's name.

Delivery to be given at the rate of 1200 Tons per month, commencing from 1st August 1879, on the banks of the Ganges at Sara Station, and the coal to be stacked at any point selected by the Locomotive Superintendent within 300 yds. of the river.

The Contract to be completed in full by the 31st of January 1880.

Any coal inferior to sample will be rejected.

The coal will be taken over at Sara, by measurement at the rate of 45 Cub. ft. to the Ton. All dust and small coal in excess of 5 per cent. of each consignment will be rejected.

Tenders must specify the price per ton delivered as directed at Sara.

Payment will be made on the presentation of bills less a deduction of 5 per cent., which will be retained as security for a due fulfilment of the contract.

Tenders will be opened at 1 P. M. on the 15th of May 1879.

Covers to be superscribed "Tender for Steam Coal" and addressed to, Engineer-in-Chief N. B. S. Railway, Saidpur.

The lowest, or any Tender, will not necessarily be accepted.

S. FINNEY C. E.
For Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY NOTICE.

Special reduced rate for Rice and Paddy.

On and from 25th March 1879, Rice and Paddy in consignments of 200 Maunds and above, will be carried over this line for distance over 70 miles at a reduced rate of 4 pie per Maund per mile, with an addition of one anna per Maund as Ferry charge.

The Eastern Bengal Railway rate is 2 annas per Maund from Damookdia to Calcutta with usual loading charge.

By order
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office
Saidpur 25th March, 1879.

NOTICE.

This day is published the CRIMINAL COURT COMPANION, a compendium of the Criminal Law of India with its practice and procedure. It contains a history of the Courts of Criminal Justice, an account of the Police Force and the Magistrate's Courts in Calcutta and the interior, as well as a description of the powers and duties of the Criminal Courts of the Presidency Towns and the districts and their constitution In an Appendix are given all the Acts comprising the Criminal law of the Empire. For convenience of reference a copious and comprehensive Index has been given. Price to subscribers Rs. 10, non-subscribers Rs. 12, postage and packing annas 8. No orders without remittance accompanying the same will be attended to. To be had of Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co. or of

Prankissen Ghose,
Colcutta Police Court.

CALCUTTA TO DARJEELING.

GOVERNMENT TONGA AND EXPRESS LUGGAGE SERVICE.

A service has been established in connection with the Northern Bengal State Railway on the following terms :—

Passengers.

Two Tongas each way daily are available on application to Mr. Spencer Robinson, Tonga Agent, Kurseong.

Each Tonga will take three passengers at the following rate :

Between Siliguri and Darjeeling	... Rs. 25	each passenger.
Ditto ditto and Kurseong	... „ 15	ditto.
Ditto Kurseong and Darjeeling	... „ 10	ditto.

Each passenger will be allowed 12 seers of personal luggage on condition that it can be placed in the box under the seat. A passenger paying single fare will on no account be allowed to take more than the allowance of 12 seers.

When available special Tongas for not more than two persons can be engaged for Rs. 60, and the following amount of luggage allowed:—

If one passenger travels	...	Mds. 3
„ two passengers travel	...	... 1½

Passengers are allowed to halt at Kurseong for 16 hours; if the Tonga is detained for more than that time, a charge of Rs. 2 per hour will be levied

To meet the convenience of travellers who wish to send their luggage ahead of them, a pony baggage cart will leave Siliguri station and Darjeeling daily at 10 A.M.

Packages sent as " Express Luggage " must not exceed one maund in weight; they may be expected to be taken between Darjeeling and Calcutta in 50 hours and are charged for at the rate of Rs. 5-11 per maund.

" Express Luggage " from Siliguri to Darjeeling will be taken at Rs. 4-8 per maund. Packages can be booked through as " Express Luggage " and paid for at Sealdah, Siliguri, Kurseong and Darjeeling.

When baggage carts are available, a whole cart may be hired at the following rates, the full load being 8 maunds, and each passenger taken at 1½ maunds.

Between Siliguri and Darjeeling	..	Rs. 35
Ditto ditto and Kurseong	...	... 21
Ditto Kurseong and Darjeeling	...	... 14

All complaints to be made to the Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpore, until 1st June; Kurseong, from June to 1st December.

J. G. LINDSAY, LIEUT. COL. R.E.
Engineer-in-Chief.

Saidpur the 25th March, 29.

NOTICE.

Baboo Khetter Nauth Bhattacharjee (late of the Public Works and Road Cess Department), will undertake to design and superintend the construction of Buildings and to act as an Engineer and Surveyor in the partition of House and landed properties. Communications to be addressed to him at 70/1 Sookea's Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.

For the District of Mymensigh a district road Engineer to act for six months during the absence on sick leave of the substantive District Engineer. Candidates must send in their applications by 20th March at latest.

Mymensingh
Road Cess Office,
The 4th March, 1879.

Chairman,
Road Cess Committee.

"THE INDIAN LAW JOURNAL."

A new monthly periodical, eminently useful to the Bench, the Bar and the public in General.

Per annum : Rs. 10, *strictly* in advance, including postage.

Students will be charged at Rs. 7 only.

Agents : GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Booksellers.

No. 16, *Kalbadaree Road, Bombay.*

WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR PILES.

An excellent newly discovered Patent Medicine for Piles and for all sorts of complaints arising therefrom, sold in bottles @ Re.1-8 exclusive of Postage. To be had at Messrs. R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s Dispensary, Messrs. Chuckerbutty Son's and Co., Imperial Druggist Hall and Doctor Baboo Opender Chunder Bose, Mirzapore, Machooabazar Street No. 86, and also at the premisses of Babu K. P. Chatterjea, No. 13, Jhamapooker Lane. K. P. C.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Residence of the Honorary Secretary to the above Society is at No. 18 Lall Bazar Street.

The Society is in urgnt need of funds and contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

J. LAMBERT,
Honorary Secretary.

10*th January* 1879.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

Calcutta,
AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*
C. K. SEN & CO'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & Co. 's
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF
HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Rs.	16,	17,	20,	23,	27-8,	32	36,	ea
Price of Piping per foot ... As. ...			12,	Re. 1	...	...	1-4	
Gallons Water, Per minute ...			4,	6,	8. 10	12,	13, 15,	

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

22 3 3½ 4 in.

Rs. 40, 55, 65, 75 each.
Price of Piping for do. Re. 1, 1-4, 1-12, 1-12 p. ft.
Gallons Water. per minute 12 15, 18, 20.

The above Pumps are simply lift,, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast-Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

2½ 3 3½ 4 in.

No. 107 ..... Rs. 80, 90, 105, 120.

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet, and upwards.

No. 218, Portable Double 5-inch Lift and Force Pump, with 25 feet
Rubber Suction, and 30-feet Canvas Delivery Hose. Rs. 950 0

This is a first-rate Pump for irrigating by hand power ; it is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Portable Pumps

No. 113, fitted on 3 legs, with 20 feet
India-Rubber Suction Hose ... ... Rs. 170 each.
No. 219, Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25'2" Suction and 30' 1¼" Delivery Hose .... Rs. 262 0

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch 6 feet, 6 inch under spout Rs. 115 each.

Watering Carts, Patent Watering Cart, mounted on Iron Wheels, to carry 95 Gallons	Rs.	275	0
Patent Watering Cart, with Pump and Rubber Suction Hose attached	„	350	0
Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank, with 25 feet Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose, &c.	„	575	0
Fire Engine No. 214, complete with 25 feet 1¾ inch Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose. &c.	„	800	0

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also in stock Garden Engines, Garden Syringes, Aquajects in Pail, Improved Water Barrows, Fountain Jets, and all kinds of Garden implements and Tools.

10 per cent Discount off the above prices for Cash.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY. NOTICE.

On and from 15th March 1879 an Up and Down Train will run on the Rungpore Branch in connection with Up Mixed Train as under.

UP TRAIN.

Parbatipur.....	Dep.	5-22 P. M.
Rungpur.....	Arr.	7-3 „

DOWN TRAIN.

Rungpur.....	Dep.	2-30 P. M.
Parbatipur	Arr.	4-11 „

By Order
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office : Saidpur, 7th March 1879

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY. NOTICE.

The reduced rate for salt (1-5 of a pie per maund per mile) applies to consignments of 200 maunds and upwards only, both over this Line and Eastern Bengal Railway.

By order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office,
Saidpur, 14th March 1879.

BOSE PRESS,
No. 309, *Bowbazar Street, Calcutta,*
Undertakes to execute printing works in English, Bengali and Nagri on very moderate charges.
G. C. BOSE & Co.,—*Managing Proprietors.*

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National Archives of India
on 07 August, 2017

FEVER MIXTURE.

Cures the worst forms of

MALARIOUS FEVER.
REMITTENT FEVER.
INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Ague.

This mixture is largely used in Calcutta and the surrounding districts and never fails to effect a radical cure of any of the above Fevers, even in the worst cases, if proper attention be paid to the instructions accompanying each bottle.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-2 @ 1-8.

For convenience of transit by post, this mixture is made in a *concentrated* form with clear instructions for diluting. It is particularly recommended to tea planters, missionaries, and others residing in the interior, both on account of its admirable properties, as a curative and preventative Agent and of its extreme cheapness. A large sized bottle of concentrated mixture will make *one quart* of Fever Mixture.

Per bottle, Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

Sold only by J. CORFIELD & Co.

SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Corfield's Spleen Mixture has a very large sale in lower Bengal, and is approved by numerous Medical men who are constantly prescribing it.

A few doses are sufficient to reduce an enlargement, and if the mixture be persevered in for a short time, it will effect a permanent cure.

Per bottle Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

This mixture is also made in a concentrated form for convenience of transit by post.

Full directions in English and Bengali accompany each bottle.

Extract of Bael for Dysentery, Diarhœa, &c.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 @ 2-8.

AMMONIATED SOLUTION OF QUININE.

An absolute specific for Influenza or cold in the head.

Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 @ 2-8.

Quinine & Iron Tonic.

The best medicine to take after fever or any other debilitating disease. It excites the appetite and puts the patient in strength in an incredibly short space of time.

per bottle Rs. 2.

J. CORFIELD & Co.
CHEMIS S, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO PANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

President.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice Presidents.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.
Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors
PRESENTED TO THE
Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576 : 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.
General Agents : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Notice.
AFGHAN EXPEDITION.

An extra rate of 8 guineas will be charged to Officers proceeding on active service into Afghanisthan.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect

Per bottle Re. 1 ; Large size Rs. 2. packing & postage As. 8,

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St. Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose two currency notes of ten rupees each and beg you will kindly send me eight bottles more (large size) of your famous "Infallible Pain-Curer" which is undoubtedly worthy of its name. Yours most obediently, Digamber Pershad, English teacher to Baboo Sreedhur Sahi, Zemindar of Manjha, camp Ajodhya in Fyzabad.

Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presy. writes :

Dear Sirs.—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, Yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE.
Superioress Felia de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITIUS, Subordinate Judge.
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